ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co.

ATLANTA GA., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1875. Vol. VII---No 226

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA HOUSES.

VISITORS TO THE FAIR ENTERTained. Also, families and day boarders desired. MISSES DuPRE, 50 Broad street. oct9—dtf

CANDY & CRACKER MANUFACTORY, G. W. Jack, Whitehall street.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE — McNaught & Scrutchins, Whitehall st.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant—R. J. Griffin, No. 30 Decatur street, Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry & Butter.

COMMISSION Merchants and Grocers—McDaniel & Gilreath, 117 Whitehall st.

MANUFACTURER OF BURIAL CASES, M. Cargile, No. 9 Ivy street.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY—B. F. Moore, President, cor. Broad and Alabama sts.

LIQUORS, Champagne, Cider, etc., T. F. Grady, 32 Alabama st., near R. R. Depot.

STOVES and Housefurnishing Goods—F. M. Richardson, 82 Whitehall street.

CLOTHING—W. B. LOWE & CO., Whitehall street.

MERCHANT TAILORING—Dykeman, No. 4 Peachtree st., imported goods only.

MEAT MARKET AND DAIRY—H. C. Sawtell, 108 Whitehall street.

JEWELRY AND AGENT for ANUNDEL Spectacles—E. Lawshe, Whitehall st.

PHOTOGRAPHS—SMITH & MOTES, 82 Whitehall street.

OILS AND FINE GROCERIES—Jno. T. Hagan & Co., 114 Whitehall street.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY—J. J. Ford, corner Pryor and Line streets.

DEPOT.—JAMES LOUBRY, Hunter street.

RESTAURANT—THOMPSON'S, James' Bank Block.

J. M. BORN, JR., & CO., AGENTS FOR Coal Creek and Soddy Creek Coal, corner Broad and Alabama streets.

nov23, 74—dtf

HOTELS.

READ HOUSE,
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE,
If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this house.
W. M. LEWIS, }
W. G. GANT, } Clerks.
june28—dtf

THE LANIER HOUSE, Macon, Georgia, B. Dub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. june6—dtf

VIRGINIA HOTEL, Newnan, Georgia. This Hotel is kept by two ladies from Virginia, who will guarantee you something good to eat, polite servants, clean rooms, good beds, and a jolly Clerk. Don't forget the place. PROF. WELLS, Clerk.
july19-dtf

B. F. COLLINS, PROPRIETOR OF the *DAWSON HOTEL*, Dawson, Georgia, thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The traveling public will find this establishment, under the present management, a first-class hotel. dec6-dtf

WASHINGTON HOTEL, Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia. W. L. Barrett, Prop'r. New proprietor—new and elegant furniture throughout. This house is unsurpassed in all of its appointments. Be sure and give him a call. oct15—dtf

STOP AT THE RICHMOND HOTEL, 51 Decatur street, or at Richmond House on public square. Street cars meet all trains and convey guests to either house free of charge. HUNT & BRO.
feb8—dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, Johnson Square, Savannah, Ga., S. N. Papot & Co., Proprietors. Pleasantly located. The only hotel in the city facing south (which is of great importance in this climate), with a frontage of 250 feet. The best and most comfortable hotel in the Southern States. Kept strictly first-class in all its departments.
July3-dtf

NEW BRICK HOTEL.

PYE HOUSE,
FORSYTH, GEORGIA.
E. E. BROWN AND SISTER.
RATES OF BOARD:

Per day	$2 00
Per week	10 00
Single meal	50
Single lodging	50

Rooms spacious and airy. Accommodations liberal. Baggage transferred to and from hotel free of charge. E. D. BROWN,
Formerly of Milledgeville Hotel,
Mrs. JULIA D. THWATT,
sept5—dtf Late of Columbus, Ga

KENNESAW HOUSE, MARIETTA, GA. J. Q. A. Lewis, Proprietor of the above house, and W. M. Lewis as Clerk, announce to their friends, and the public, that everything is in first class condition, and that no expense or attendance shall be spared in giving satisfaction to all guests.
nov24—dtf

THE COOSAWATTEE ROCKY, Kingston, Ga., W. F. Dobson, Proprietor—would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. He is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—rooms well furnished—$35 per month. Other visitors would do well to give him a call. dec30-dtf

RICKS HOUSE,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
This new and commodious brick hotel, recently completed and newly furnished, is open for public patronage. No effort will be spared to make guests comfortable.
nov22—dtf E. T. WHITE, Agent.

DONONA HOUSE, CLARKESVILLE, Georgia.—This house is more desirably situated than any other house in town—affording a full view of some of the finest mountain scenery in Georgia. It is about one hundred yards from a fine mineral spring. A splendid summer resort.
M. B. O'CALLAGHAN,
june14—d&twom Formerly of Globe Hotel.

NORCROSS HOTEL,
SUPPER HOUSE.
BY MR. AND MRS. J. G. TRAMMELL.

Board, per day	$2 00
Board, per month	$50 to $60 00
Single meals	75 cents

jan1-dtf

GAINESVILLE HOTEL, GAINESville, Georgia. If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this house. J. J. Gaines, Proprietor. E. F. Hunter, Clerk, formerly of the New Orleans Hotel, New Orleans, La. jan31—6om

BROWN'S HOTEL,
E. E. BROWN & SON, Proprietors,
MACON, GEORGIA.
Opened January 1st, 1856.
BOARD.....$3 PER DAY.
E. E. Brown & Son, Proprietors of this popular Hotel, would inform their numerous friends that on and after the first day of September next the rates will be reduced to THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.
The Proprietors would respectfully return their grateful thanks for the the very liberal patronage extended to the house for nearly twenty years, and assure their many friends that we will use our best endeavors for the future to give the same satisfaction that we have in the past. Every attention given to ladies and families, and large rooms always ready for commercial travelers visiting Macon. Respectfully,
aug30-dtf E. E. BROWN & SONS.

NELMS HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
BY MRS. A. M. NELMS.
Near Passenger Depot. Rates of Board per day, $2 50. Single Meal, 75 cents. [dec14-tf

NEWTON HOUSE—Mrs. Janet Haughton, corner of Main and Spring streets, Sparta, Georgia. Terms, $2 00 per day, lodging included; 50 cents per meal without lodging. mar6-dtf

PALMETTO HOUSE, Spartanburg C. H., S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture.
A. TOLEMAN, Proprietor.

BARTOW HOUSE, Cartersville, Ga. F. S. Sheiman, Clerk. dec4-dtf

DENTISTS.

DENTIST—D. SMITH, D. D. S., Resident Dentist, No. 66½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., over Chamberlain & Boynton's. may 16—dtf

DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No. 50 North Broad, junction of Luckie and Peachtree streets, and offers the professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. jan 11-tf

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7-dtf

D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 41 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

HACKS.

GAINESVILLE AND DAHLONEGA HACK LINE. Leaves Gainesville immediately on the arrival of the up passenger train, every day, and arrives at Dahlonega at 6 o'clock P. M.
Leaves Dahlonega every day, connecting with the down afternoon passenger train. Good Hacks and careful drivers will always be found at Dahlonega to convey passengers to Porter's Springs or other points, upon reasonable terms. aug31—dtf

BANKS.

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA. E. M. Cohen, President; W. W. Bell, Cashier. Paper discounted. Deposits received. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Checks on all points in Europe in sums to suit.
Agents for the Inman and Cunard Steamship Lines. First-class and steerage tickets at lowest rates. july 4-dly

GENERAL LAND DEALER.

A. M. COCHRAN, General Land Agent, and Dealer in Real Estate, Gainesville, Ga. Special attention given to the examination and analysis of mineral lands, and the purchase and sale of the same. Office Southeast Corner Public Square, Gainesville, Georgia. may 9-dly

LAWYERS.

W. S. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, Columbus, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
June 5, 1874—d12m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug6—dly

HENRY D. CAPES, ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. Office—No. 30 Kimball House.
nov7—dtf

BRANHAM & SMITH, Atlanta, Ga. | SMITH & BRANHAM, Rome, Ga.
J. BRANHAM, JR., & C. H. SMITH, Attorneys at Law. Partners in Court business only. Atlanta office corner of Marietta and Broad streets up-stairs.
aug6—d3mo

S. M. WYNN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Augusta, Ga., will practice in the courts of the Augusta Circuit
Special attention given to the collection of claims. apr4-dly

A. C. McCALLA, Attorney at Law, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. may24-dly

W. J. RAY, Attorney at Law, Madison, Ga., practices in the courts of the Oemulgee Circuit. Special attention given to collections mar5—d12m

W. T. MOYES, Attorney at Law, Newnan, Ga. Will practice in all the Courts. my20—dtf

D. McCONNELL, ATTORNEY AT Law, Acworth, Cobb county, Georgia. Collections a specialty. sept5, '74-d9m

T. SPENCE, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Georgia. Will practice in State and Federal Courts. mar5—dly

WILLIAM WELLS, NEWNAN, GA., Notary Public and ex-Officio Justice of the Peace. Office at the Virginia Hotel, near the Court House. oct18—d3m

W. LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. References to P. W. Printup. june4-dly

JASPER N. DORSEY, Attorney at Law, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. july18—dly

ANDREW CLEGG, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections. june3-dly

T. C. PAIN. T. C. MILNER.
PAIN & MILNER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Calhoun, Georgia. Will practice in all the Superior Courts of Cherokee Georgia, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States District and Circuit Courts, at Atlanta, Ga. july10, 1874—d6m

JARED I. WHITAKER, ATTORNEY at Law, Atlanta, Georgia, will give prompt attention to all business extended to him in the State and Federal Courts. Can be found at Dr. John G. Westmoreland's office, in room No. "6" up stairs, in Gaines' Bank Block, Whitehall street.
sept4, 1874—d3m0

W. H. NEAL, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Ga. Will practice in the Courts of the Augusta and Middle Circuits. sept24—dly

GEORGE F. PIERCE, Jr., Attorney at Law, Cartersville, Ga. mar22-d6m

E. McDANIEL, Attorney at Law, Cedartown, Ga. Prompt attention given to collections of claims. mar11-dly

JOHN T. JORDAN, Attorney at Law, Sparta, Ga., will practice in the counties of the Northern Circuit, and Washington county of the Middle Circuit. Particular attention given to collections. mar5-dly

JOSEPH McCONNELL, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Gordon county, Ga. feb26-dly

JAMES HUGHEY, J. L. JANES. Gainesville, Ga. JANES & HUGHEY, Attorneys at Law, Dawsonville, Ga., will practice in the courts of Pataula, Southwestern and Alcovy Circuits, and elsewhere by special contract. may17, 1874—d6m

T. C. BAILEY, Attorney at Law, Senoia, Coweta county, Ga. Will practice in the Courts of Coweta, Fayette, Spalding, Meriwether and Clayton. Special attention given to collections. june11-dtf

J. L. DOYAL, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Ga. Will practice in Clayton and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. june11-d12m

JNO. CUNNINGHAM, ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, office up-stairs on corner of Wall and Peachtree streets, Atlanta, Georgia. Strict attention given to business. Collections promptly remitted. Refer, by special permission, to V. K. Stevens, Esq., Pres't Ga. Bank'g and Trust Co. Atlanta, Ga.; Gen. A. Austell, Pres't Atlanta National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.; Major Campbell Wallace, Pres't State Nat. Bank, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. R. C. Brickell, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Alabama, Huntsville, Ala; Hon. W. B. Woods, U. S. Circuit Court, for this Circuit, Mobile, Ala.; Hon. Thomas J. Judge, Judge of Supreme Court of Alabama, Montgomery Ala.; Geo. B. Eddy, Esq., President Mechanics' and Planters' National Bank, Montgomery, Ala.; Lehmanbros., 133 Pearl street, New York; Lehman Durr & Co., Montgomery, Ala. jan17-d4m

WM. A. TURNER, ATTORNEY AT Law, Jonesboro, Georgia. Office in D'Vaugh's building, up-stairs. Will practice in the counties of Clayton, Henry and Fayette.
jan16, '75—dly

B. M. TURNER. A. A. MURPHEY.
TURNER & MURPHEY, ATTORNEYS at law, Barnesville, Georgia. Refer to the Barnesville Savings Bank; Powell & Murphey; Strafford, Blalock & Co.; W. R. Murphey & Co., Barnesville, Ga.; and Farley, Powell & Co., Savannah, Georgia. jan 8'75—dly

J. AANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. oct15,'75—dly

A. HUNT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of the First Circuit, in the Supreme Court and in the United States District Courts at Atlanta. aug19, '74—dly

JOHN WPOWELL, Newnan, Ga. | J. E. STALLINGS, Senoia, Ga.
POWELL & STALLINGS, ATTORNEYS AT Law, will practice in the courts of the Coweta Circuit, the Supreme Court and the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. Business entrusted to them shall meet with prompt attention. sept1, 74—d3mo

JOSEPH H. SMITH, Attorney at Law. Will practice in the State Courts in Atlanta Circuit and in the United States and Circuit Courts for the Northern District of Georgia. Office, No. 19 Whitehall street, up stairs, room No. 4, Atlanta, Ga. fib1-dtf

ROBERT B. TRIPPE, ATTORNEY AT Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office (with Ada Johnson) in Court House. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him, in any locality of Northern Georgi, whether contiguous to or distant from the railroad. sep25, 1874—dly

J. W. PRUETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Conyers, Georgia. Will practice in all the State Courts and the United States District and Circuit Courts at Atlanta. References—John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga; Lehman, Durr & Co., Bankers, Montgomery, Ala.; Stovall & Hull, Augusta, Ga; Bates & Conner, Bankers, Savannah, Ga.; James M. Smith, Governor of Georgia. dec6—d3m

BENJ. H. BARROW. HENRY W. BARROW.
BARROW & BARROW, LAWYERS, Milledgeville, Georgia. Will practice regularly the courts of Hancock, Washington, Wilkinson and Putnam. January 1, 1875—dlyr

EDWARD J. REAGAN, ATTORNEY at Law, McDonough, Georgia. Will practice in Henry and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. may17, '74—d6mo

WM. B. GUERRY. DUPONT GUERRY
GUERRY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT Law and Solicitors in Equity, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Sumter, Schley, Macon, Dooley, Lee Terrell, Webster and Marion counties; in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah. dec13, '74—d6m

JEWELERS.

WILLIAM BOLLMAN, DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc., Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 9 Whitehall street, near Railroad Crossing, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing done in good style and warranted. may16—

THE DIXIE PUMP.

G. L. GREESON, Manufacturer of the Dixie Pump, the best and cheapest wooden Pump now made. It is a Southern production, of Southern material. Liberal inducements offered to the trade. Send for circulars. Address G. L. GREESON,
Charlotte, N. C.
feb9—dly

SONS OF JERICHO, THROUGHOUT

all parts of Georgia, residing in places where there is no Lodge of the above named Order, will confer a favor by putting themselves, as soon as possible, in communication with HOKE SMITH, G. C.,
Atlanta, Ga.
jan31—d2w

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. H. LOW TENDERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Atlanta in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. Office—Drug Store of Venable & Collier. Residence—No. 7 National Hotel. nov8—d1mo

RAILROADS.

TO TO
TEXAS
VIA THE
Lone Star Route!
International & Gt. Northern R. R.
IT IS
The Shortest Quickest and Best
ALL-RAIL LINE TO
Waco, Bremond,
Hearne, Rockdale,
Houston, Galveston,
Hempstead, Brenham,
Columbia, Austin,
San Antonio,
And all principal points in
Eastern, Central, Western & Southern
TEXAS!
SEND for a GUIDE AND MAP of the route, which will be sent free, by addressing the General Ticket Agent International and Great Northern Railroad, HOUSTON, TEXAS.
jan8—wly-n-r-m

THE GREAT SOUTHERN
PASSENGER AND MAIL
ROUTE
VIA
Atlanta and Augusta
Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.
RUNNING A DOUBLE
Daily Through Passenger Train
CONNECTIONS by this line are most certain and sure at all season.
The Eating Houses
On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample times given for Meals, and at regular hours.
Conductors on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.
The quickest time and sure connection made by this route.
Passengers can purchase through tickets and have their baggage checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, by four different routes, via Augusta, Kingsville and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta Wilmington and Bay Line.
Fare as Low by Augusta
As any other Route.
Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars
On all Night Trains leaving Atlanta by this Route.
Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find
SPLENDID LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
from Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.
The Charleston Steamships
Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are
Unrivaled on the Coast.
Through Tickets on sale at Montgomery West Points and Atlanta to New York via Charleston Steamships.
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24-tf

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA DIVISION,
Central R. R. and Banking Co. of Georgia,
Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 10, 1874.

Change of Schedule.

ON and after Thursday, December 10, 1874, the trains between Atlanta and Carrollton will run as follows:

	Arrive.	Leave.
Carrollton	7 45 a m	8 00 a m
Whitesburg	8 40 a m	8 55 a m
Sargents	9 15 a m	9 17 a m
Newnan	9 37 a m	9 52 a m
Sharpsburg	10 23 a m	10 26 a m
Turin	10 34 a m	10 37 a m
Senoia	10 57 a m	11 07 a m
Brooksville	11 32 a m	11 42 a m
Griffin	12 22 p m	12 36
Atlanta	2 55 p m	

RETURNING.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Atlanta		1 00 p m
Griffin	3 15 p m	3 25 p m
Brooksville	4 00 p m	4 05 p m
Senoia	4 30 p m	4 35 p m
Turin	5 05 p m	5 07 p m
Sharpsburg	5 12 p m	5 14 p m
Newnan	5 49 p m	6 04 p m
Sargents	6 24 p m	6 26 p m
Whitesburg	6 46 p m	6 51 p m
Carrollton	7 51 p m	

A. J. WHITE, Pres. and Supt.,
S. G. and N. A. R. R.
G. J. FOREACRE, Supt.,
C. R. R. (A. D.)
dec11—dtf

Memphis and Charleston R. R.
MEMPHIS, TENN., OCT. 15, 1874.
NOTICE.

MR. AKERS having resigned as agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Atlanta, Mr. T. G. GARRETT has been appointed as his successor.
Planters and others desiring information in regard to transportation of hands from that section, may get reliable information by calling on or addressing
T. G. GARRETT,
Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
W. J. EGGS,
General Superintendent. oct18-dtf

C. BOHNEFELD,
Funeral Undertaker,
No. 1 DeGive's Opera House,
Atlanta.....Georgia.
IN connection with the above business I have associated myself with
Mr. MAX GERBER, Artist,
and am prepared to furnish all who may desire FAC-SIMILE LIFE-SIZE BUSTS of themselves, living or deceased friends, in
Plaster Paris or Marble.
Mr. Gerber will carve or mould a hand exactly like the original, thus making a beautiful ornament for the parlor. The public is respectfully invited to call and see specimens of work, and I feel confident it will meet with satisfaction.
d tf sat f 1-d3c-d3a-nin3m

HERRING'S
Patent Champion Safes,
Established more than a third of a Century.
REDUCED IN PRICE.
ALSO, TWO HUNDRED SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HERRING & CO.,
251 & 252 Broadway, N. Y.,
56 and 60 Sudbury St., Boston.
feb9—deod3m

CLARKE & BURCKHARDT
Have a large number of choice
Grape Vines and Fruit Trees
FOR SALE VERY LOW.
They should be planted during February and March.
Covington, Ga., February 9—d10t
Herald copy.

To Printers.

WE have been appointed agents GODFREY'S ROLLER GUM. We will furnish Rollers made, or the Gum in any quantity. Address
W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.
dec24—dtf

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Proceedings of Both Branches.

[Specially Reported for The Constitution.]

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1875.

Senate called to order by President Simmons.

Prayer by Rev. J. H. Harris.

RECONSIDERED.

Mr. Reese moved to reconsider the action of the Senate of yesterday in regard to Mr. McDaniel's bill which was lost, to confer upon judges of the superior courts in this state discretionary power to grant one new trial in civil or criminal cases. The judiciary committee reported a substitute, which, with the bill, was lost.

Mr. Reese thought if the bill was reconsidered and amended, it could be made very valuable and available to the people.

Mr. Cain said that the bill had been thoroughly discussed, and, with the bill and substitute, had been voted down, and he thought properly. At some length he gave his objection to the bill. He said that in his remarks he intended no reflections upon any of the judges of the state. He knew but few of them, and entertained the highest respect for the integrity of all of them, but in his judgment the principle of the bill was wrong. If the principle of the bill is good, carry it out thoroughly, and if you allow the judge to grant one new trial, permit him to grant two.

Mr. Reese insisted that the great object of the bill was to try and flank the constitution under which we were living, and he saw no impropriety in reconsidering the bill and recommitting it.

Mr. Peavy did not believe in flanking the constitution in any such manner. The way to do that was by calling a constitutional convention, and fixing it up properly. He was opposed to a reconsideration.

Mr. Hudson, 25th.—Hoped that the bill would be reconsidered and recommitted, and something be done to relieve the people of the great burden of costs.

Motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. Freeman moved to reconsider the action of the Senate of yesterday relative to bill incorporating Shoal creek in Hart county. Motion prevailed.

Mr. Peavy moved to reconsider the action of the Senate of yesterday in its passage of a house bill to exempt from jury duty all persons over sixty years of age.

Motion to reconsider prevailed. (In our reports of the proceedings of yesterday we should have said that the bill was lost.)

RECOMMITTED.

The bill reconsidered on motion of Mr Reese; also, the bill reconsidered on motion of Mr. Peavy were recommitted to the judiciary committee.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

was granted Mr. Wofford on account of sickness, and to members of the finance committee.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. Matthews.—To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within half a mile of Fayette station, in the county of Spaulding.

Also, To reduce the sheriff's bond in the county of Fayette.

Mr. McAfee, 32d—To relieve E. P. Williams.

Mr. Deadwyler—To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of Cabin creek church, in Jackson county.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. McAfee, 32d.—Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to supply North Georgia Agricultural college, located at Dahlonega, with one hundred and fifty guns, with proper accoutrements, so soon as he is able to supply them from the state armory on the same conditions as those supplied to the Agricultural college at Athens.

Mr. Harris.—To notify his excellency, the Governor, of the finding of the joint committee in the case of Jesse W. Jackson, late agent of the Western & Atlantic railroad, and

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby notified that it is the sense of this General Assembly that the said fi fa., vs Jesse W. Jackson and his securities should proceed according to law; that the principal sum of said fi fa. should only be the sum of two thousand four hundred and seventy five dollars, and that any excess of principal over that sum be written off, and that the said fi. fa. should proceed according to law.

Mr. Harris—A resolution to notify his excellency the Governor, of the finding of the joint committee in the case of B. P. Harris, late treasurer of the W. & A. R. R.

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby notified that it is the sense of this General Assembly that the said fi. fa. against B. P. Harris, as treasurer of the W. & A. R. R., and his securities, should proceed according to law that the principal sum of said fi. fa. should only be the sum of twenty thousand and seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and sixty three cents, and that any excess of principal over that sum be written off, and that the said fifa should proceed according to law.

Mr. Harris—To notify his excellency, the Governor, of the finding of the joint committee in the case of Asa L. Harris, late superintendent of the Western and Atlantic railroad, instructing process to be issued according to law; that the principal sum of said fifa should only be the sum of eight thousand two hundred and forty five dollars, and that any excess of principal over that sum be written off, and that these said fifas should proceed according to law.

Mr. Harris—To notify his excellency the Governor of the finding of joint committee in the case of B. W. Wrenn, late general ticket and passenger agent of the Western and Atlantic railroad.

Resolved that his excellency the Governor be, and is hereby notified that it is the sense of this General Assembly that the said B. W. Wrenn, as general ticket agent aforesaid, should proceed against him according to law, but not against his securities, they being by said committee deemed not liable therefor; that the principal sum of said fi. fa. should only be the sum of ten thousand and ninety-four 93 100 dollars, and that any excess over that sum be written off, and that this fi. fa. should proceed according to law.

Mr. Harris—To declare void the endorsement by the state of the bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, and to restrain the governor from paying the same.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Which was Mr. Reese's bill providing for the calling of a constitutional convention.

Mr. Arnow said that he had given the subject serious attention, and he confessed that he was somewhat perplexed. He made a strong speech against the calling of the convention; paid a just tribute to the city of Atlanta. He did not believe that the convention would give the relief which the people desired.

Mr. Peavy would raise his voice in favor of a convention. If we refused to let the people of Georgia be heard in this matter, the senate deserved what Gen. Toombs had said about it. The people had a right to be heard. He thought that every senator knew that there was a necessity for a convention. The senator from the 35th desired to know what reason there was for a convention. The senator knew what a number of amendments had been proposed. He himself had voted for them. We needed a constitution. He wanted the evils corrected. He was opposed to the engraftment of living issues on a dead body. Every amendment only creates divisions among the people. You stir up strife, and then make it almost impossible to have a convention. He urged the senate to pass no amendments—did not want any patchwork. Let us pass this bill, and let the people have a right to make a constitution to suit them.

He had nothing to say against Atlanta, he found the people magnanimous, clever, and many of them beautiful. If the Atlanta influence was brought to bear against the question, he was opposed to Atlanta. But Atlanta need not be alarmed, for he believed that the people of Georgia would be willing to let the capital remain where it was.

He said that our federal relations were such that we had been told we should do nothing. He was for doing, right, and was not afraid of federal interference. We have nothing to fear in doing right. If in calling this convention all legal rights are respected, we have nothing to fear.

Threatening proclamations of the executive of the United States should not prevent us from doing what we believed to be right. If we are afraid to do our duty, protect liberty and right, we have no use for constitutions and should adjourn. The people want to be heard from in this matter. They desire to vote and when heard they will call for a new constitution. He hoped that the bill would pass.

The sovereign people both north and south will yet in their might rise and establish right, putting down usurpers.

He was in favor of a convention, and the last man in the general assembly should be made to vacate his seat if he refused to let the people be heard.

Mr. McAfee, 32d.—Was opposed to the passage of the bill. The people in this section had not asked for a convention. He opposed the bill on principle. It was an injudicious time to submit this question to the people. The toiling sons of Georgia are not in favor of a convention. The constitution of 1868 is a better constitution than you will get now. He thought it an unreasonable time to call a convention.

The people of the mountains looked to the legislature to redress any wrongs in the constitution.

He had no choice in the location of the capitol. He cared not where it was himself. The only serious objection to the constitution was the homestead. That is all needed, and he had been sent here to help do that.

He said that the people looked to the General Assembly to perfect the constitution, and he hoped that the bill would not pass.

Mr. Hudson, 28th, said he was amazed and ashamed when he heard words of praise of the present constitution fall from democratic lips. He did not praise the constitution; he desired to fix a constitution that contained nothing but truth.

The bill simply says the people shall be heard. This is democratic. A convention could be held which would not cost the state over twenty-five thousand dollars. There were many things in the constitution which he wished changed. The real people of Georgia took no part in getting up this constitution. The best men were not permitted to take part in framing the fundamental laws of the state. He thought the people had the right to say whether they wanted a convention. It was undemocratic to deny them the right. He insisted that the people had the right to hold a convention if they wanted one, and he should vote for the bill.

Mr. Hester said that he should vote against the bill. He has always been taught that it was better to bear the ills we have than to fly to those we know not of. You may frame a new constitution, and the people will not have more civil or religious liberties than we have had for the past eight years. The house said he, which protects you from the storm and wind and rain, may have been built by an enemy, will you then pull it down to put up another. No man has been deprived of his life, liberty or property under this constitution.

We hear no cry coming up from the people, asking for a convention. Occasionally a newspaper or grand jury asks for it, but he denied that the people asked for it.

The objections to the constitution is, that it has somethings in it that some do not like. It would be impossible to remedy this. A constitution cannot be framed that would give universal satisfaction. When an effort is made to please every one, the result is, none are satisfied. He illustrated it with a circumstance which fell under his observation. Several gentlemen were sitting in a room with doors closed, and a cat became troublesome. One gentleman got up and opened a door for the cat to escape, when three more cats and a big dog came in. When you call a convention to make a new constitution, a similar scene will be enacted.

Call a convention, and it will probably cost the state $200,000. The constitution itself makes the best provision for its alteration.

The present constitution he urged, was equally balanced in its powers. We need not fear that this constitution will bring us into any trouble. Georgia has built herself up under this constitution.

He said that it was not an opportune time for the people of Georgia to call a convention to revise her constitution. It might do for South Carolina, Alabama or Louisiana, to revise their constitution, but we had best let ours alone. Some complain of the present homestead, this driving would right itself in time. Georgia was on the up grade, to-day, and her material interests prove it. It was our duty to be prudent, consistent, true to ourselves, and we had nothing to fear.

He said that there were defects in the constitution, but a good provision was made in it for any alterations.

ADJOURNED.

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

House called to order by Speaker pro tem. Bacon.

Prayer by Rev. John Jones, Chaplain.

SWORN IN.

Mr. A. S. Barnwell was sworn in as member elect from McIntosh county.

THE HOMESTEAD.

The special order being the bill to amend the Constitution of Georgia by reducing the value of the homestead exempted to $700 in specie and personalty to $300 in specie was taken up.

The committee recommend a substitute making the homestead exemption act prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1868 the law.

Mr. Warner offered a substitute in effect the same as the other, but providing that homesteads exempted under the present law shall not be rendered less valid by the passage of this amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Warner sustained his substitute in a forcible speech, contending that it was unusual to set forth in the organic law in detail all the articles exempted. What ever could be rendered certain is certain. He called attention to the provision in his substitute, that where parties had no realty they were entitled to $500 of personalty in lieu thereof. He believed that the subject of homesteads should not be in the Constitution at all, but left subject to legislative enactment.

Mr. Davis was opposed entirely and emphatically to an itemized homestead. It operates inequally There are fifty acres of land worth $5,000 while there are fifty acres worth $50. The law is as it now stands exempts so much in money to be invested in realty and so much in personality. He thought the present exemption too large.

Mr. Lawton said his own preference was that the homestead clause should be stricken entirely from the Constitution, but the majority of the committee preferred that it should go into the Constitution.

If the arguments made by Mr. Warner had been made before the committee it would have adopted them.

Mr. Hoge offered an amendment to Mr. Warner's substitute "and such other property as may from time to time be exempt by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly," which was accepted by Mr. Warner.

Mr. Tumlin moved to indefinitely postpone the bill and substitutes.

Mr. Peeples thought the homestead as it now stands a curse to the poor. We are called upon to pass lien laws to evade it. Members favor postponing this bill because they wish to force the people to hold a constitutional convention.

Mr. Harrison entered a plea to the jurisdiction of this body over the question. To amend the Constitution proposes a knowledge of the wants of the people. No member told his constituents he was opposed to the homestead; if he had some one else would be filled his seat to day. Remand it to the people in Convention.

Mr. Nelms said there was an issue on the question in Campbell county. The homestead law had proven a blessing. It did it save Georgia from since the war? The homestead from being devoured by northern adventurers. The homestead is too large, because a large majority of the people do not own $3,000 worth of realty and personalty. He favored a reduction.

Mr. Smith, of Dawson, said that his county was a poor one, yet they were opposed to the homestead law because it had proved detrimental to their interests. He opposed a convention because it was impolitic.

Mr. Wessalowski said that the law had been perverted from its original purpose, and had caused many to cheat and defraud their neighbors. He opposed an itemised homestead, and favored a specific one.

Mr. Hammond said that the fears or members had been appealed to; that they dare not go before their constituents after voting for this bill.

He had not concealed his position. He was opposed to the present homestead. It was a deep-laid scheme of our enemies to debauch the morals of our people and take away their substance. Is it a benefit to infancy, widowhood or old age to make them consort with such men as avail themselves of the law?

Consider the homestead in connection with the rate of interest. It brings labor and capital together, and gives them opportunity to make concessions.

Mr. J. H. Fannin was in favor of giving a homestead to all who paid their honest and just debts.

Mr. Cassidy opposed extremes in legislation. He opposed the substitutes and favored a reduction to $1,000.

Mr. McKinley said if the bill was passed the homestead would be an issue in 1876, and that election would be loaded with issues enough. The homestead of 1868 settled the people here and stayed the tide of emigration to Honduras and other places. Don't underrate the beneficial effects of the homestead; don't add to the troubles of the election of 1876.

Mr. Allred didn't see any cause for alarm among the people. He answered every question, and he had a Republican candidate in front, a liberal republican on one side, a fiery deomocrat on the left, and a revenue office firing away in his rear.

The motion to indefinitely postpone, did not prevail.

Mr. Adams moved to recommit the bill and substitutes, which did not prevail.

The substitute offered by Mr. Warner was not adopted.

Mr. Anderson, of Cobb, said that the question was a reduction of the homestead or leaving it where it now stands.

Mr. Hoge moved to amend the substitute of the committee by striking out the homestead clause and inserting in lieu of an itemized homestead, all property exempted by law prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1868, and such other property as may from time to time be exempted by a vote of two-thirds of the General Assembly; and allowing a party not posse sing realty, personalty to the amount of $500. Lost.

Mr. Whittle offered an amendment to strike out 50 acres and insert 100 acres of land, provided it is not worth over $500. Lost.

Mr. Speer said that the law affected those who could not vote; t he women and children; and no legislation will affect them like the act proposed

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION CITY, COUNTY AND STATE.

DEVIES REPUTATION.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENT: D. M. ACTON.

ATLANTA.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 11, 1875.

TO LAWYERS.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we can not undertake either to return or preserve.

THE civil rights bill was about the last nail in the republican party's coffin. The corpse is very nearly ready.

ANGUISH CAMERON is the way that Matt. Carpenter's friends pronounce the name of the new Wisconsin senator.

SERRANO was sipping his breakfast chocolate when told that Alfonso had been proclaimed king of Spain. "Bully for little Alf!" exclaimed Serrano, in Spanish; and then he ordered another cup of choc.

OF the eleven young men who have graduated from the Kansas agricultural college five are lawyers, three are doctors, one is a minister, one a reporter, one a soldier, and not a single one a farmer. This is educating farmers in their specialty, and elevating the farming class!"

A CONTINUOUS ovation was extended to Senator Johnson all along the line from Nashville to Memphis. Thirty thousand Memphians gathered at the depot in that city to meet him, and his reception along the streets as he passed, is declared to have been "enthusiastic beyond description."

THE Hon. John Young Brown bears with becoming modesty the decoration of honor conferred by the censure of the house of representatives. He is in the receipt of a number of letters written from Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and the south, congratulating him on his course, and thanking him for his denunciation of Butler.

A MOST wonderful and formidable volume which has been twenty years in preparation, has just been issued by an enterprising London house. It is entitled the "Mercantile directory of the world for 1875," and comprises over 3,000 quarto pages. It contains a register of all the principal business firms throughout the world, and appears to have been compiled with great care and accuracy, and is brought down to the latest possible dates. The United States and territories are well represented. The volume also contains a glossary in six different languages of commercial terms, names of trades, etc., and is so classified as to render reference easy and ready.

PRESIDENT GRANT is a frequent visitor at the Washington theatres. A letter of the 31st says: "At the national theatre a night or two since he occupied his accustomed front seat in the private box, where he can be easily seen by the entire audience. During the course of the play there was considerable gagging indulged in by the actors, including allusions to the third term, military interference, etc., which seemed to delight the audience very much. Finally one of the players brought in the name of Grant, when another quickly replied, "Andy Johnson will soon be in the senate and will take care of him." At this the applause was perfectly uproarious, the men cheered, and the women waved their handkerchiefs, and it was a minute or two before order was restored. In the midst of all the commotion, the president retained his attitude unmoved, and not a change of expression flitted across his stolid countenance.

Legislative Summary.

The senate yesterday reconsidered and recommitted the bill to confer upon judges of superior courts the discretionary power to grant one new trial in civil and criminal cases, and also the bill to exempt from jury duty persons over 60 years of age.

Mr. McAfee, of the 32d, introduced a resolution authorizing the governor to supply the North Georgia Agricultural college at Dahlonega with 150 guns and accoutrements.

Mr. Harris introduced resolutions notifying the governor of the finding of the joint committee on the indebtedness of A. L. Harris, Jesse W. Jackson, et al., and to declare void the state's endorsement of the bonds of the Alabama & Chattanooga railroad.

Mr. Reese's bill to call a constitutional convention was discussed to the hour of adjournment.

In the house yesterday, A. S. Barnwell was sworn in as member-elect from McIntosh county.

The bill to amend the constitution by reducing the homestead was elaborately discussed, but failed to pass by a constitutional majority.

In the afternoon session a number of bills were read the third time and acted on.

The following special orders were made:

To appropriate $30,000 to the state agricultural college. Special order for Tuesday next.

To provide for registration of voters in the state. Special order for Saturday.

To supplement the act to perfect the public school system of the state. Special order for Monday next.

The bill providing for the removal of incompetent county officers was passed.

The bill to incoporate the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad was passed.

The Failures of 1874.

Out of 650,000 reported firms of merchants, bankers, manufacturers and traders of every town and city of the country, only 5,830 failed during the past year. In other words, less than nine traders in every thousand went by the board in the year that followed the panic. The number of failures is nearly seven hundred more than occurred in 1873, but the amount of their liabilities was almost equalled in 1872, and was greatly exceeded in 1857, 1861 and 1873. The Georgia failures in the last three years were as follows: 1874, 118; 1873, 67; 1872, 73. Their liabilities were respectively $1.845,000, $3.113000 and $1,293,000. 48 failures occurred in Alabama during the past year, with liabilities amounting to $963 000; and 61 in South Carolina, with aggregate liabilities of $1,581,000. New York leads the list with 1218 failures, followed in order by 644 in Pennsylvania, 416 in Massachusetts, 332 in Illinois, and 286 in Michigan. The failure in no other state reached two hundred in number. Bad as the two last years were, yet 1861 surpassed either of them in number of insolvencies and 1857 far exceeded either in amount of insolvent liabilities. 6,993 failures occurred in 1861, which was the blue ribbon year for recruiting an army of insolvents.

Were it not for the multitude of sufferers from the panic who are bravely fighting against the inevitable, it is believed that the failures of the present year would show a considerable falling off both in number and amount. Capital has become conservative, and business men have become extremely prudent. Dangerous risks are not sought for. The adventurers can not command other people's capital in such quantities as they could during the apparently prosperous years that followed the close of the war. All concerned have shortened sail, and are in much safer waters.

The Blind of the State.

The twenty-third annual report of the academy for the blind, which was rather late getting into printed form, presents a history of the institution in 1874. The report of Prof. Williams, the principal, shows that this branch of the state's charitable work, is in a satisfactory condition. The number of pupils enrolled during the year was fifty-one—a gain of four over the number of the previous year, and the largest attendance that the institution has ever known. The general health of the sightless household was good; and the progress of the pupils in all the departments—literary, music and mechanical work—was excellent. Mr. Williams mentions with commendable pride the practical results of the institution. It is yearly transforming persons who would otherwise be borne down with a sense of hopeless deprivation and helplessness into useful members of society, many of whom are doing well.

The principal appeals for larger appropriations by the state for its academy. A work-shop for males is needed; the musical instruments have outlived their generation, and like old cranes they chatter and give uncertain sounds; and the stock of untangible apparatus and of books in raised print needs replenishment. The attendance of the current year will probably be increased, and a larger appropriation will therefore be required. He asks for $13,000 for the maintanence of the institution in 1875.

A Constitutional Convention.

From the discussion yesterday in the senate (reported on our first page) it will be seen that there are senators, who fully understand the impolicy of holding a convention at this time, and are fully able to present arguments, which seem to us overwhelmingly convincing. It is quite manifest, that without great change, the senate will put down the convention bill by a great majority. One senator yesterday denied flatly that the people were calling for a convention, but only a newspaper occasionally. That is just the fact. The masses are not calling for a convention. Take out some few honest believers in a convention; some restless people always after a change, and a very goodly number who want a new constitution for the new deal of offices all round and the consequent chances of an office, and not many are left on that side. We sincerely hope the senate will put the matter at rest to-day.

The Homestead Question.

We would be glad to see the bill of Hon. W. R. Rankin, of Calhoun, reducing the homestead to $700 in specie and $300 in personalty, pass the house; either this bill or one similar, for we believe it meets very generally the ideas and wishes of the people. A homestead is desired and should be preserved, but not such an unreasonable one as the present.

Vance.

We trust that the opera house will to-night be filled to overflowing to hear North Carolina's greatest orator. His subject is a taking one—the demagogue. For this rare entertainment our people owe thanks to their young men's library.

Printers Wanted.

Three or four good printers can get a pleasant and permanent situation by applying in person or by letter to THE CONSTITUTION office.

THE Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad company have finally rejected the propositions of the South Carolina railroad company for a lease of the former's road. We are glad to record this result. The proposed lease would have deprived us of one of our competing freight lines to the northern cities, and in these days of huge railroad combinations we can ill afford to lose a single one of them. Some of these days one of the lines will be apt to discover that Colonel Wadley's scheme is not what it was advertised to be, and the people will be relieved of the grievous burdens it has introduced. The line that dissolves the combination should be regarded as a public benefactor, and located accordingly.

WE print this morning a comprehensive letter from Col. E. W. Cole on the Pacific railroad bill. It relates to a subject of deep importance to the south, and the views of Col. Cole will command respect wherever he is known. He represents large interests in the south, and speaks from experience. Col. Cole believes the Texas Pacific railway is essential to the prosperity of this section of the country, and he urges southern senators and representatives to support it with perfect unanimity. The north can not conscientiously object to the bill, and yet united action on our part is essential to success.

WE recommend the letter of Dr. Lipscomb on the necessity of banks for savings to the people of Georgia. It will be found in another column of this morning's paper. We have long urged the establishment of savings banks in the towns and cities of the state, and are glad to know that the distinguished exchancellor has put his shoulder to the wheell. His letter speaks for itself. It should be read by every citizen of Georgia.

WE RARELY ever have an editorial that does not contain some outrageous blunders by the failure of a printer to correct marked errors. But we generally let them pass unnoticed, leaving an intelligent reader to make it out right. A whole line was left out of an editorial, making one line to read that "Georgia was not a war contract," which we didn't write—we'll just be hanged, if we did.

The New Orleans Times wants to know if it isn't about time to elect Pinchback again. He hasn't been elected for several weeks. There is no right so fundamental and dear to Kellogg's legislature as the occasional election of Pinch., and yet through criminal negligence here is danger that this precious franchise may be lost by disuse.

THE carriage of Secretary Delano bids fair to rival the famous landaulet of the attorney-general in fame, if not in expensiveness. The bills for repairing it during the last fiscal year amount to $873 63; and for aught any one knows, they are still industriously engaged in repairing the old thing at the expense of the people.

ON our local page we publish a number of communications as indicative of popular sentiment. We give them place, because they come from some of our best citizens. We hardly think it necessary to say more this morning on the subject. Our editorial of yesterday has received wide-spread endorsement.

Christian Young Men.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Vice-Admiral George A. Hall, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, started to-day on an extensive tour through the south, upon an invitation of the Georgia and Alabama associations, to increase the interest in special work for young men.

The Florida Senatorship.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 10.—Two impotent ballots to-day: Bisbee 34; Crawford 25. Both parties are divided. There is some talk of Gen. Sandford as a compromise candidate, but the democrats will vote for no one who, as senator, will sympathize with the administration in its southern policy.

THE ARKANSAS MESSAGE.

The Last Step Too Much for Even Republicans.

They Declare that they will not Support it.

Gordon's Speech in New York.

[Special Washington Telegram to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10. 1875.

THE ARKANSAS MESSAGE.

The message just sent to congress by the president, on affairs in Arkansas, is universally condemned. Many republicans declare that they will not support the policy it indicates. The extreme lengths to which the president goes in that message, is a little farther than they can follow him.

JUDGE ERSKINE.

Judge John Erskine, of Atlanta, is here. He called upon the president to day.

SENATOR GORDON'S SPEECH

The great speech recently delivered by Senator John B. Gordon, has been published in full in the New York Tribune. This is a deserved compliment to the distinguished Georgian, and is an indication of the sensation created by his grand effort.

TOMMY HAUCK.

[Special to Courier-Journal.]

No act of Grant's administration has produced a more startling sensation than his special message to-day upon Arkansas. Even his own friends are surprised. Attorney-General Williams stated only the other day that he had no reason to believe that the president had changed the views which led him last spring to recognize the Baxter government as the lawful state government of Arkansas. There have been no cabinet meetings lately upon the subject, but for weeks past Senators Clayton and Dorsey have been quietly operating upon Grant. Both of these men know that if the people of Arkansas are allowed self-government, they are doomed to political death when their senatorial terms shall expire. In addition to this, there is

A HUGE RAILROAD JOB,

involving over five millions of dollars, to be effected in this mode, by which the Clayton and Dorsey ring expect to grow rich at the expense of the people. It will be remembered that Grant sustained Gov. Baxter in 1872-3, and again also Baxter's contest last spring with Brooks. Mr. Williams delivered an elaborate opinion upon the subject, which it was then supposed closed all idea of federal interference. The report obtains that the president came up lately to the capitol, and there sent for Messrs. Poland, Scudder and Ward, the three republican members of the special committee on Arkansas affairs, and endeavored to induce them to frame such a report as would justify the over throw by military force of the present state government. Two of these gentleman, Messrs Poland and Scudder, refused to surrender their honest and independent judgment in the matter; and the result is a report drawn by Poland, and signed by four out of the five members of the committee, declaring that the constitution of Arkansas was

LAWFULLY ADOPTED AND RATIFIED

by a large majority of the legal voters, and that there is no authority in any branch of the general government to overthrow it or the state government of which Governor Garland is the head. The message to-day is undoubtedly meant as an endeavor by the president to induce congress to repudiate the Poland report, though made by an extreme republican partisan, and to prepare the public mind for action after congress adjourns, similar to that of Sheridan at New Orleans.

THE MEASURE IS CONSTRUED

as declaring that the settled purpose of the president to revolutionize Arkansas, whether congress sustains him or not, and is regarded by the democrats as the boldest and most audacious stride towards military despotism that Grant has yet made. The feeling produced by it among democratic senators is one of depression, uneasiness and alarm. They regard the situation as

CRITICAL IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE,

and recognize a desperate purpose on the part of the president to maintain himself in power by extreme measures, and by forcing a conflict with the southern people. In this way he expects to awaken the passions and old war feeling of the north, and under cover of a pretended necessity, the result of his own deliberate usurpations and oppressions, to extend the rule of the sword all over the country. Some of the most prominent southerners are really doubtful whether this or any other act of usurpation will arouse the northern people in time to arrest the success of the third term plot. They rightly condemn as imprudent under the present circumstances the propositions made in the Georgia and North Carolina legislatures, to modify

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONS,

and there can be no doubt that these proceedings give great satisfaction to Grant, Morton & Co., as affording a pretext for exercising military control over the southern states. Well informed observers of the situation here are amazed that members of these state legislatures should fail to understand by how slender a thread they keep the control of their state governments, and that as long as Grant is president they are liable to be upset any day by the army, with no help for it.

THE ACTION IN THE HOUSE.

In the house of representatives there is a strong hope on the part of prominent democrats that many of the republican members will stand up to the Poland report, and repudiate the message. Much depends upon the manner in which Poland will stand up to his own report. He has declared to-day, since the message was read, that he

WILL NOT SURRENDER

or modify his position. The subject is not expected to come up in the house for a week If the house shall, by an emphatic vote, declare that there is no authority for the federal government to interfere with the state government of Arkansas, and the public opinion shall be manifested with equal decision, it is possible that the president may hesitate to pursue the revolutionary and bloody programme he has marked out for himself as his road to absolute power.

General James Longstreet.

(Savannah Advertiser.)

It is not generally known that this distinguished officer—distinguished both favorably, and unfavorably—has abandoned the scene of his troubles in Louisiana, and become a citizen of Georgia. He had recently purchased a desirable farm in White county, and proposes to engage largely in the rearing of sheep, a business for which that section of the state is admirably adapted. General Longstreet's residence will be in Gainesville. Notwithstanding General Longstreet's sins against the south are most grievous and never to be forgotten, we must not forget that there is a large credit side to the account. No man served the south more brilleantly and with more self-sacrifice during her struggle for independence, and despite his blunders—call them *sins* if you will—the people of the south can never wholly forget or cease to respect one which has led half armies to glory on many a bloody field, and willingly offered his own life in the purchase of their liberties. We have never been able to convince ourselves that Longstreet was a bad man, or a traitor at heart to his people. He made a terrible mistake in his ignorance of politics and undue appreciation of radical power, but one from which some equally distinguished and still high in the public esteem, have been rescued only by the persistent intervention of friends. If he has transgressed, he has deeply suffered for the fault, and now that he has retired from the strife of war, and, to him, the most serious strife of public civil life, it would be magnanimous for the entire south and particularly of the members—both officers and privates—of his old army corps to draw the mantle of charity over his career in Louisiana, which has cast so much shame on him; and deal kindly towards the prodigal who has returned to the home of his father. If we cannot fall on his neck and kill the fatted calf to welcome his return, we can at least bury in oblivion the past few years of his career and believe it was an error of his head and not of his heart, of which he is now repentant.

MILLEDGEVILLE.—On last Sunday the Baptist church elected Rev. D. E. Butler, their pastor for the ensuing year.—*Union & Recorder.*

THE NATION'S CASH STRINGS.

Report of the Ways and Means Committee.

Repeal of the Tax on Matches.

Molasses and Sugars to be Made Dearer.

Repeal of the Ten Per Cent. Abatement.

The People must Economize that Grant may Revel in Luxury.

[The Constitution's Telegraphic Advices from Washington.]

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1875.

A NEW TARIFF BILL

was reported from the committee on ways and means and made the special order for to-morrow. The following is a full text of the bill:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the date of the passage of this act, there shall be levied, and collected, on all

DISTILLED SPIRITS

on which the tax prescribed by law shall not have been paid, and whether the said spirits shall then be in the distillery, bonded warehouse or not, a tax of one dollar on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, to be paid by the distiller, owner or person having possession thereof, before removal from the distillery, bonded or warehouse, and so much of section 3251 of the revised statutes of the United States as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed; provided that in addition to the tax of seventy cents per gallon imposed by law, now existing, there shall be levied and collected a tax of fifteen cents, being one half the increase of the tax under this act, on each and every proof gallon or wine gallon when below proof, or

DOMESTIC DISTILLED SPIRITS

manufactured and placed in bonded warehouse prior to the day when this act shall take effect and held in bonded warehouse at that time, and on all such spirits then held by distillers, rectifiers or wholesale dealers having in their possession or under their control, distilled spirits

IN STAMPED PACKAGES,

and any person who shall sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of such distilled spirits after this act takes effect, until an additional stamp, to be especially provided for this purpose by the commissioners of internal revenue, denoting payment of the additional tax of fifteen cents per gallon herein imposed, is purchased and attached to the package or packages containing the same, in such manner as the commissioners of internal revenue shall prescribe, shall be subject to and pay a penalty of one dollar for each and every gallon so removed, and the spirits removed shall be forfeited to the United States; and provided further, that on all

BRANDY, GIN, RUM, AND ALL COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS

of which distilled spirits is the component part of chief value, embracing all forms of distilled spirits imported from foreign countries, on which the duty is fixed in the revised statutes, is two dollars per gallon, the duty hereafter to be levied, collected and paid shall be two dollars and a half per gallon.

Section 2. That section 3368 of the revised statutes be, and the same is hereby amended, by striking out the words "twenty cents per pound," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-four cents per pound." Provided, That the increase of tax herein provided for shall not apply to tobacco on which the tax under the existing law shall have been paid when this act takes effect.

Section 3. That so much of section 3437 as imposes a stamp tax on

FRICTION MATCHES, LUCIFER MATCHES,

or other articles made in part of wood, and used for like purposes, be and the same is hereby repealed, to take effect on and after the first day of July, 1875.

Sec. 4. That on

ALL MOLASSES,

not including tank bottoms, syrup of sugar, cane juice, melado or concentrated melado, and

ON SUGARS,

according to the duties standard in color, imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected and paid, in addition to the duties now imposed in schedule G, section 2504 of the revised statutes, an amount equal to 25 per cent. of said duties, as levied upon the several grades therein designated.

Sec. 5. That so much of section 2503 of the revised statutes as provides that only ninety per centum of several duties and rates of duty imposed on certain articles therein enumerated by section 2504, shall be levied, collected and paid, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and the several duties and rates of duty prescribed in said section, 2504, shall be, and remain as by that section, levied without an abatement of ten per centum, as provided in section 2503.

Sec. 6. That the increase of duties provided by this act shall not apply to any goods, wares or merchandise actually on ship board, and bound for the United States on the 10th day of February, 1875, nor on any such goods, wares, or merchandise on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of this act.

Congressional.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

THE SENATE.

(Congressional—By Telegraph.)

In the senate, Merrimon, of North Carolina, presented resolutions of the North Carolina legislature asking for an appropriation for the erection of a post-office and custom house at Newberne, N. C. Referred to the committee on public buildings and grounds.

Scott, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on claims, reported adversely on bill for the relief of Joseph R. Shannon, of Louisiana. He said the claimant in this case had been before the southern claims committee, and allowed a portion of the claim. The claim before congress was for that portion disallowed by the claims committee. The committee had considered this case as presenting the question whether the southern claims commission could come before congress for the portion disallowed by that commisson, and had decided that they could not do so; he therefore asked that the bill be indefinitely postponed. So ordered.

Cragin, from the committee on military affairs, reported adversely on the bill, authorizing the president to purchase a site for a coaling station, navy department, and for other government uses at Port Point and Port Royal, South Carolina, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Gordon, of Georgia, introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of S. D. Lee and D. R. Singleton, of Mississippi. The judiciary.

He also presented the memorial of the mayor and city council of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of having the bill making that place a port of delivery recommitted to the committee on commerce, and, on motion of Gordon, the bill was recommitted.

Harvey of Kansas, presented a resolution of the legislature of that state, endorsing the message of the president in regard to Louisiana, and expressing confidence in Gen. Sheridan. Read and laid on the table.

The senate bill to grant a site for the Peabody school in St. Augustine, Fla., was taken up, to which there was an amendment pending, submitted last session by Edmunds, providing that if at any time any distinction shall be made in the admission of pupils on account of race or color, the site shall revert to the United States.

It was rejected, yeas 23, nays 24.

Cameron, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Ingalls, Morrill of Vermont, Sawyer and Sprague being among those who voted in the negative.

Alcorn of Mississippi, said the vote just taken indicate the fact that the republicans had become thoroughly demoralized on the subject of civil rights, and he felt constrained to vote against it. It could be construed in no other way, than as an intimation that if the trustees of the school choose to do so they might exclude colored children from its benefits.

Morrill of Vermont denied that such a construction would be justified. He hoped this institution, which was a private one, would make no distinction on account of color. The bill was then passed without a division, Alcorn voting in the negative.

The steamboat bill was recommitted to the committee on commerce. The bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia was discussed, but no vote was reached.

Morton gave notice that he would call up a resolution to admit Pinchback as soon as a district bill should be disposed of.

GOSSIP ABOUT STATESMEN.

Some Entertaining Sketches in the United States Senate Chamber.

[Washington Cor. of the N. Y. World.]

Speaking of Johnson recalls Brownlow, who is to the senate what Stephens is to the house. Attendants carry him twice a day to and from his chair at the extreme left of the president's desk, close to the door. There he sits pale, attenuated, ghostly, never speaking, never smiling, voting by signs and apparently lifeless, save for the perpetual quiver and twitch of a terrible palsy. Such is "Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee."

In fact there are so many disabled senators that the government has had to put an elevator in their wing to carry them up and down stairs. Morton is partially paralyzed; Wright, of Iowa, is lame; Clayton, a handsome young man, has lost an arm, and Ferry, of Connecticut, is a victim to some spinal difficulty. He has Sumner's seat, which being on the outer row, is very easy of access. Ferry, of Michigan, has Sumner's desk. Sumner was a very unpopular man among the employes of the senate—the doorkeepers and pages aver that he never vouchsafed them a "good morning." Even his dear Africans he loved better in the spirit than in the flesh, and they knew it. Personally he was self satisfied and pompous; association with him was difficult, unless every superiority was conceded to be his. Julia Ward Howe went to him once for some charitable subscription. "Madam," said the great Charles, "do you think I have time for individual charities? My purpose is to reform the world." "Forgive me, Mr. Sumner," she replied, "for asking you; but perhaps you forgot the Savior of the world found time to bless little children."

Tipton, Schurz and Fenton you can distinguish directly from Nast's caricatures. Tipton is a funny little fellow, Schurz an admirable speaker, but Fenton has the most courtly manners in the senate. Hamlin, of Maine, always wears a dress-coat, never an overcoat. His colleague, Mr. Morrill, is the signer of the Maine liquor law. He and Mr. Lane, of Indiana, met on their way to the Chicago convention of 1860. "I am very much interested in the agriculture of your country," said Senator Morrill; "what do you do with all this corn?" "Work it air," replied Lane, whose constituents had probably never heard of a prohibition law, "we spoil a little of it for brad and put the rest into whisky." Flannagan, of Flannagan's Mills, Texas, is a jolly old fellow, who says "whar" and "thar" and rouses the echoes gen rally when he speaks. Robertson wears jewelry of fabulous value—emerald sleeve buttons worth a fortune, and diamond studs that would make the idols of India jealous.

It must not be inferred from Hamlin and Robertson that full dress and *bijouterie* are common in the senate. Far from it. One distinguished gentleman sticks to old clothes from policy. He owes an election to them, he says. One of his friends stumped a district for him in which he was unpopular because they said he was an aristocrat. "Aristocrat indeed," said the speaker with great enthusiasm, "you ought to see him. Why every rag of clothes he has in the world isn't worth $10." Gordon, the confederate general, is a fine-looking soldierly fellow. There are flags captured from his men in the ordnance museum here. Bayard, of Delaware, is the third generation of senators in his family. Frelinghuysem is something of a swell. Edmunds, his neighbor, is the most quarrelsome of senators. Thurman looks and moves like Beecher. Boreer is only thirty-seven years old, the "baby" of the senate. Cameron is the oldest senator. Dorsey, Allison, and Oglesby have young and pretty wives, Mrs. senator Sprague was a famous beauty, and is now, though her loveliness shines not on us. Sprague came to the senate with great prestige, but never lived up to his reputation. However much he may have disappointed some expectations, he has won universal respect by the promptness with which he faced his financial ruin. His luxurious home here is dismantled, all appurtenances in the way of servants and carriages dismissed, and an excellent example set to one or two gentlemen of this city, who would be materially improved by following it.

Stewart and Jones are two poor, impecunious miners, with only a few millions apiece—Jones especially, whose income per month is $250,000. Stewart has built a famous house here, epitomizing all the orders and disorders known in architecture, and crowned with the thunderbolt of immortal love for a lightning rod.

Tilton on the Stand.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, February 10.—Mr. Tilton was again on the stand to-day. Mr. Beecher was not present. Evarts read the letter which was written by Tilton to a friend in Connecticut, explaining the charge of stopping at the hotel in Winstead with a lady. He said in explanation of the occurrence that the lady was a protege of his wife's, who had attended a lecture of his there, and was staying at the same hotel, but there being no fire in her room, and a stove in his, she had come into his room to share the heat and sat by the fire, reading to him while he lay on the bed.

During the examination there was some reference made by counsel to Tilton's capacity as a phonographic reporter, when the following colloquy took place:

Evarts—I ask you, sir, if you are an expert phonographer?

Witness—Solomon says let another praise thee and not thine own lips. [Laughter.]

Evarts—What on earth has Solomon got to do with your case? [Increased laughter.]

The court here administered a rebuke to the audience, when the witness resumed his testimony, which referred to making notes of the testimony at the Plymouth church investigation. Witness also said to-day, I went to Mrs. Woodhull's office when occasion required, but with no great regularity. I always went when I was sent for, and sometimes I went spontaneously; I went to her house perhaps ten or a dozen times; I only passed one night under her roof in September; the precise day I do not remember; I do not remember where I spent the the time from the third to the fifth of July, 1871, and can't say if any portion of it was spent at the house of Miss Woodhull. I did not spend either of those nights at the house, though I am unable to say that I was at her residence on these days. I can't remember anything noteworthy occurring on either of these days. I never passed three days in her company, though I cannot say if a passed portion of any of these days in her house. Tilton further said when Beecher met me at the house of Moulton when he (Moulton) was sick, Beecher saluted me with a kiss on the forehead After any period of estrangement, Beecher and I occasionally saluted one another with a kiss.

An Ice Bridge.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—To-day, for the first time since 1835, an ice bridge was formed on North river by which foote men crossed from foot of Fourteenth street to Hoboken. An immense crowd of spectators witnessed the feat.

At the session of the fish culturist's association to-day, an elaborate paper on the geographical distribution of fishes was read by Prof. Hull, of Smithsonian Institute. Prof. Baird, in behalf of the United States commission, reviewed the work done by the commission, and said that during the year between two and three millions of fish had been distributed in waters all over the United States, and the results had been quite satisfactory.

Executive Department News.

Pardoned—The governor has pardoned Floyd Turner, convicted at the October term, 1874, of Pike superior court of assisting a prisoner to escape, and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

Appointment—Col. Milton Van Estes has been appointed to compile the laws passed this general assembly.

The Weather.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, February 10.—During Thursday in the south Atlantic states, falling barometer, increasing easterly winds, warmer, cloudy and [illegible] weather.

DEATH BEHIND THE SCENES.

A Terrible Real Tragedy in a Chicago Theatre.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The audience which laughed over the performance at Hooley's theatre last evening, little knew of the painful event which occurred behind the scenes before the curtain rose. Had any hint been given of the desperate nature of the accident which happened just as the orchestra commenced the overture, it is a question whether even the drolleries of Mr. Crane, forced, indeed, for once in a his life, would have been able to keep the house in such a condition of merriment as it enjoyed.

The orchestra had, as said, just opened the overture. The actors were below in their dressing rooms, preparing for the rise of the curtain. The stage was set in readiness for the commencement of the play, when a crash was heard that shook the entire proscenium, and was audible in front of the house. Noises of this kind, made by falling scenery and such things, are not uncommon, and no attention was paid to it below. One actor called out, "The steamboat has exploded too soon." Another remarked, "They are crowding in so fast, that they have to come through the roof," while similar jocular remarks were made. Those on the stage, however, were aware in a moment of what had happened. Before them, his skull mashed to atoms, his brains spattered over the broken flooring of the stage, with blood gushing from what remained of hts eyes, ears, mouth and nose, was one of the scene shifters, John Goodwin. The alarm was given, and everybody gathered round. Mr. Crane had him carried below, and sent out for a surgeon, for the poor fellow's pulse still beat feebly. A minute later, and not a sign of life remained.

The unfortunate young man had evidently climbed to the carpenter's shod, some sixty feet about the stage, before the hour of opening the theatre, and had fallen to sleep. The first notes of the orchestra had awakened him, and he had risen to come down to attend to business. It was pitch dark upon the narrow platform upon which he lay; there was no guard rail; and in stepping forward he had gone in the wrong direction, and actually stepped off the platform falling upon his head. The flooring of the stage was broken by the concussion.

Summary of State News.

SAVANNAH.—The carnival parade in our city Monday, was most emphatically a success. It exceeded by far the ventures of the previous year. The parade was provocative of universal merriment, and the procession was followed over the entire route by an immense crowd. In the evening the celebration received its finale in a grand bal masque——The chapel of the Sisters of Mercy was densely crowded Monday evening by persons of all denominations to witness the ceremonies attendant upon the conferring of the religious habit upon ten young ladies, the most of whom are natives and residents of this city. Right Rev. Bishop Gross officiated, assisted by the Catholic clergy. The sight of the ten young maidens voluntarily relinquishing the pleasures and joys of the world, and assuming the onerous, self-sacrificing duties of Sisters of Mercy was enough to thrill any heart with emotion. The young ladies who thus dedicated themselves to the holy work were:

Miss Bridget Broderick, of Savannah; in religion, Sister Mary Ligouri.

Miss Mary Kennedy, of Boston; in religion, Sister Mary Dolores.

Miss Bridget Bergen, of Columbus; in religion, Sister Mary DeChantal.

Miss Margaret Halpin, of Savannah; in religion, Sister Mary Ursula.

Miss Margaret Dolan, of Boston; in religion, Sister Mary of Lourdes.

Miss Alice Farrell, of Savannah, in religion, Sister Mary Zita.

Miss Josephine Bowe, of Boston; in religion, Sister Mary Mechtildes.

Miss Annie Barrett, of New Jersey; in religion, Sister Mary Camillas.—*News*

TOCCOA—The work on the North Eastern railroad, near Clarksville is being pushed rapidly forward——Snow was spit here last Sunday evening in small grains —— Mr. Davenport is preparing to build a large and commodious hotel, fifty yards north of railroad.—*North Georgia Herald.*

MACON—Mayor Huff has assumed the responsibility of temporarily lighting a few of the street lamps each night.—*Tel. & Mes.*

AUGUSTA.—J. C. C. Black, has been elected president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Augusta—Receipts of cotton in this city continue to be large—*Chron. & Sen.*

COLUMBUS—Two factory clerks, and two town clerks went out hunting on Tuesday. The party killed 204 robins, 15 partridges, and 5 ducks——Mr. J. J. Burke, from the rural districts, was slightly cut in a difficulty with a policeman, Tuesday——An attempt was made on Tuesday night to enter the residence of Judge W. F. Williams, but the burglars were frightened off by a large dog ——Thieves are as numerous as the frogs of ancient Egypt in this vicinity——Horse back riding is becoming quite popular in this city——The matrimonial market is dull—*Times.*

ATHENS.—Public meetings in three of the largest counties of the district, Clarke, Jackson and Gwinnett, have declared in favor of Hon. B. H. Hill——Exagerated and baseless reports have gone abroad concerning small-pox here. There is and has been barely one case of varioloid, and the patient is rapidly recovering. There is not the slightest danger of it spreading.—*Watchman.*

One firm on lower broad street reports the sale of 85,000 pounds of bacon since Thursday——Another firm reports the sale of 650 barrels of Irish potatoes since January 1st—*Enquirer & Sun.*

MARRIED.—At the Brown house, in Macon, on Tuesday evening, by Rev. W. C. Bass, Captain R. E. Park to Miss Ella H. youngest daughter of General W. S. Holt.

In Augusta, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Lucine Cuthbert, of Aiken; Mr. P. N. Pickons and Miss Ida G. Pettigrew.

On the 4th inst, by Rev. W. W. Wadsworth, Mr. E. S. Vinson to Miss Annie Morris, all of Baldwin county.

At the Catholic church in Milledgeville, on the 9th inst, by the Rev. Father O'Brien, Mr. B. J. Cline and Miss Kate Treanor; all of the above city.

Confirmations.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-day:

John A. Campbell, of Wyoming territory, to be third assistant secretary of state.

John M. Thayer, of Nebraska, to be governor of Wyoming territory.

Wm. H. Council, of Alabama, to be receiver of public money at Huntsville, Alabama.

The president has withdrawn the nomination of Ridge Paschal as collector of customs at Corpus Christy, and therefore the present collector remains.

The senate has confirmed the nominations of John W. Thayer to be governor of Wyoming; Wm. H. Clayton, United States attorney for the western district of Arkansas; Jas. F. Logan, United States marshal for the western district of Arkansas; Isadore Blumenthal, collector of customs at St. Marks, Fla.; Alex. F. Seymour, postmaster at Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

Rough Weather.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.—The Juniata is lying below Chester. She had rough weather on her northers passage, collided with an unknown steamer off Cape Henlopen, creating consternation among the passengers. The spar deck and cabin were crushed. No damage done below. It will be speedily repaired.

Returning Stolen Property.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The widow of the late Commander Cushing sent by express to Alfred Iverson, of Georgia, to-day, a sword which had been presented by the citizens of Columbus to that gentleman previous to the war, but which had been captured by Cushing in one of his raids.

—A Texas reporter says: "We saw a country girl on the streets Saturday who had just bought and was wearing a pair of high-heeled bootees. But didn't she wriggle tho! It was the first time she had ever experienced those high heels. 'John,' she said, 'you must let me have your arm until I get used to these dog on heels of mine. John gave her his arm, but it was as much as he could do to keep the little country miss steady."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, February 10, 1875.

Cotton closed quiet; low middlings 14¼ cents.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.	Bales.
By wagon	78
By Western and Atlantic Railroad	14
By Central Railroad	69
By Air-Line Railroad	33
Atlanta & West Point Railroad	106
By Georgia Railroad	58
Total	286
Receipts previous	55,812
Total	56,098
Stock on hand September 1	102
Grand total	56,200
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	77
Shipments previous	52,952
Total	53,029
Stock on hand	3,171

SEE AFTERNOON'S DISPATCHES AND CITY PRICES CURRENT ON FOURTH PAGE.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTA, GA., February 10, 1875.

Banks buying exchange on New York at par; selling exchange at ¼ premium.

NEW YORK, February 10, 1875.

Money more active at 2@3. Exchange unsettled and lower at $4 85¾. Gold firm at 14@14¼. Government bonds active and strong; '81s coupon $1 20¾; '62s coupon $1 19¾; '64s coupon $1 17¾; '65s $1 19¾; new $1 18¾; '67s $1 19¾. State bonds quiet and steady.

NEW ORLEANS, February 10, 1875.

Exchange—New York sight ¼ discount. Sterling 5¾

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for
specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

ATLANTA
Thursday Morning, Feb. 11, 1875.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

In the Supreme Court of Georgia, January Term.

Rice Ridge	10	Macon	18
Western	16	Flint	23
Northern	11	Coweta	19
Atlanta	37	Rome	10
Southern	1	Cherokee	19
Oconee	0	Augusta	8
Alb'ny	10	Middle	1
Southwestern	23	Ocmulgee	27
Pataula	9	Eastern	5
Chattahoochee	37	Brunswick	2

The daily proceedings are reported for the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, supreme court reporter. The decisions published in full every Wednesday morning.

Immediately on the adjournment of the court, the decisions of the term are published in pamphlet form, price $1 00 to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION, to others $2 00 per copy.

New Advertisements.

Valentine party Monday night.
Fruit trees at low rates.
Property to exchange for stock.
Ladies meeting this afternoon.
Exemption notice.
Bankrupt notice.
Douglass county sheriff sales.

Parkins & Jennings,
32 Broad Street, near the Bridge.

WHITE PINE DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MANTELS, MOULDING, &c.

A large stock in store at prices lower than ever. jan15—wed-fri-sun-dtf

THAT was a beautiful diamond ring Gene Speer bought yesterday Ah, Gene!

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, &c.—$35,000 worth of silks, dress goods, alpacas, shawls, cloaks, flannels, blankets, etc., are now offered at less than cost of importation, at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s. [feb7-dtf

Go to DeGive's to-night and hear Ex-Gov. Vance.

NEW GOODS.

Great Novelties in Jewelry.

ELEGANT GOODS.

NEW STYLES.

I have just received a large and elegant assortment of entirely new styles of jewelry that I know all the rage in New York. The prices are about one-fifth the ordinary prices of such elegant goods, and as I am preparing to visit the factories north, I will offer all my present stock of watches, diamonds and jewelry jewelry at such prices for the next ten days as will guarantee a speedy sale. Ladies and the ladies are respectfully invited to call early.

GEO. SHARP, JR.

LAST NIGHT was sleety and disagreeable under foot.

GARDEN SEEDS.—Fresh and reliable seeds in bulk and packages Call early and get a catalogue and make your selections. J. Ben Wilson & Co., Broad street, by railroad bridge. feb5-d1w

LEGISLATORS! go and hear Ex-Governor Vance's lecture to-night.

GREAT BARGAINS.—The best selections (and at the lowest prices)—Carpets, oil cloths, window shades, lambrequin reps, hair cloths, lace curtains, cornices, etc., are now offered at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s. feb7—dtf

THE Ladies of the First Methodist church meet this afternoon to discuss the Valentine party.

CHAMBERLIN, BOINTON & Co. are daily receiving new and desirable staple and fancy dry goods, carpets and upholstery goods and offering them at prices to suit the times. An examination solicited from cash purchasers. feb7—d1w

THOSE who would enjoy a rich treat, must go to DeGive's to-night and hear Ex-Gov. Vance.

Jewelry Manufactory.

Having leased the rooms above my store and fitted up the finest and best work shops in my line in the south, having put in extra tools and machinery, I am now prepared to manufacture anything in my line to order Plain gold and 18k. and 20kr rings a specialty, *home made*. Also, studs, sleeve buttons, pins, earrings.

Diamonds of all kinds remounted.
Hair jewelry made to order, etc.
Old jewelry repaired same as new.
All work we turn out will be of the best material, and our prices guaranteed lower than any first-class house in the south.

GEO. SHARP, JR.,
Diamond Merchant,
Whitehall street
Atlanta, Ga.

N. B.—I will pay cash for 5,000 ounces old silver. Largest market price paid for Georgia gold. Will buy from one to ten thousand dwt.

Ex-Governor Z. B. Vance.

Let all remember that Ex-Gov. Vance will lecture on "the Demagogue" at DeGive's to-night. Let the house be crowded.

SEED POTATOES.—A select lot of Eastern growth, EARLY ROSE, GOODRICH, PEERLESS and Pinkeyes, at J. Ben Wilson & Co.'s Seed Store, Broad street, by railroad bridge. feb7—d1w

The North District Convention.

The democratic executive committee for the ninth district met at Gainesville on the 9th. Several members of the committee were absent. The committee called a convention to meet in Gainesville on the 14th of April. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the sentiment in favor of Mr. Hill's candidacy is almost unanimous.

Y. M. L. A.

Let every friend of the Y. M. L. A. rally to its support and give ex-Gov. Vance the largest audience to-night ever seen in Atlanta.

DOMESTIC GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.—Furchgott, Benedict & Co. offer best prints at 8 cents per yard. Soft finished long cloth 4 4 and 10 and 12c each yard, worth 2 and 3 cents more. Tickings, ginghams, sheetings, &c., 20 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere. feb7—dtf

FLOWER SEEDS—Just received from those celebrated seedsmen, BRIGGS & BRO., of Rochester, N. Y., a full assortment of their beautiful flower seeds. Our lady friends are invited to inspect. J. Ben Wilson & Co., Broad street, by the bridge. feb7—d1w

Grand Closing Out Sale.

$75,000 WORTH OF GOODS TO BE CLOSED OUT REGARDLESS OF COST!

I will commence on Monday morning, the 8th of February, to close out my entire stock of goods, regardless of cost. C. M. Smith is mentioned from this circular, but call at my store, and you will go away convinced that I mean just what I say and no humbug. Goods will be offered LOWER THAN THEY WERE EVER SOLD in this market before. Sale to continue until the entire stock is closed out. I will keep up my stock of domestics until the sale closes.

W. H. BROTHERTON.

JOB WORK.

Books Bound.

Remember that THE CONSTITUTION has as fine a job office as there is in Georgia, and does work as cheaply. Everything from a card up to a book furnished without delay. Mr. J. I. Miller is our foreman. tf

ONION SETS.—We have a large lot of YELLOW DANVERS, as also a full stock of white and sets, that we offer at lowest cash prices to the trade. J. Ben Wilson & Co., Broad street, by railroad bridge. feb7—d1w

"THE Demagogue," to-night at DeGive's.

THE ladies of the First M. E. Church will have a Valentine party at James' hall on Monday night, the 15th instant. feb11—d2t

Reduction of New York Hotel Rates.

[New York Correspondence.]

The plan of reducing rates and adjusting prices of board according to the floor or the location of the room occupied is now recognized everywhere as the best one. This plan, the result of tact, rare enterprise, and a insight into the mysteries of hotel management, was originated by H. L. Pomeroy, the proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel on Broadway, New York. From the start the plan worked so well that it has placed the Grand Central in the lead of the first-class hotels in New York and kept it there. To illustrate this, the Grand Central, although the largest hotel in New York, (it is really the largest in the world, containing 630 rooms,) and the most elegantly furnished, scales its rates from $1 00 to $2 00 per day less than the other first-class hotels that approach it in style and rank. Many people will be surprised to learn that 5 or 6 meals per day are considered necessary at a up-town hotels in New York. The Grand Central, from early in the season of the same. Ounce from Gainesville.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

What the People Think of It.

A Monstrosity in American Politics.

Who are to be Masters of Atlanta?

The following are chosen from a batch of communications received yesterday on the proposed amendment. There seems to be but one voice and that is of opposition:

Atlanta's Masters

MESSRS. EDITORS: The question has been asked: who is Atlanta's masters? I would reply that an *four* men of the present council who may choose to consider themselves the *duly elected fourth*.

NEW AMENDMENT.

If.

Editors Constitution: If the democracy of the city of Atlanta cannot be entrusted with the ballot of freemen to choose a mayor and general council to elect to office men to serve the city by a democratic majority, by what principle of democracy can a majority of the Georgia legislature legislate a minority into office. DEMOCRAT.

mall Caesarism.

Editors Constitution: Every great man must have his lackey. Cæsar is no exception. Grant is his first American imitator. And now Atlanta is threatened by a visitation of Cæsarism by an amendment distasteful to the people, and intended only and solely to give the control of the city over to a perpetual minority. But in the end every Cæsar finds his BRUTUS.

Whatlhe First Ward Thinks.

Editors Constitution: The people of this ward are satisfied at the stand you have taken in behalf of the people, in opposing the iniquitous amendment sought to be made to our charter by the general assembly. It is a new idea in American politics, that an insignificant minority shall have the power to free upon the majority obnoxious officers, whose only commendation may be the royal and will of *four* men. Continue your upland you will merit the good will of THE FIRST WARD.

The Aristocracy of Office.

GENTLEMEN: It is with pain I behold the disposition evinced by office holders to hedge themselves in as an aristocratic class, whose mission is to *rule*, and not *represent* the people. The new amendment is indorsed. Its only effect will be to take it out of the power of the people to remove distasteful officers; to create an office holding aristocracy, who can laugh the people to scorn, and feel safe in the success of *four* men *only* in a population of 30, 40, or 50,000. I thank the CONSTITUTION for ventilating the plague spot. P. J. M.

Prolongation.

Editors Constitution: By the provisions of the charter of Atlanta, the officers elected to serve the city are elected until the first meeting in July. At that time an election is held by the mayor and general council to elect officers to serve the city for two years. Now, if the Georgia legislature amend the charter of the city of Atlanta, so as to require a three-fourth vote to elect a man to office, then a minority can retain the men now in office against the will of a majority, as they are elected to serve until their successors are elected and qualified, and this looks like radical prolongation legislation to

A CITIZEN OF ATLANTA.

Where is the Right?

Editors Constitution: There is a party in the general assembly who hold that the legislature has the right, and should exercise it without consulting the people concerned to manufacture city charters. Now, while it may be strictly true that the assembly has the *power* to impose upon the city a charter disliked by the people, yet its to exercise would be very un-American. But has the legislature the *power* to take away the constitutional right or a majority of each corporation to govern itself? Is it true that the legislature can do with a city that which they have not the power to do with the state? Suppose the legislature were to pass a bill enacting that each member should receive *three fourths* of all the votes cast, or not be entitled to his seat, how much respects it supposed the incoming legislature would pay to it? None at all. And why? Because the legislature cannot abridge the right of the majority to rule. Have not the people of the city the same rights as the people of the state? The same constitution governs both. Who gave the legislature power to abridge the rights of the people of Atlanta? This is precisely what the new amendment aims at. INQUIRER.

ROCKAFELLOW.

Getting After Sam Bard, but More Probably after the Atlanta Post-Office.

Every now and then we receive a circular or paper from Rockafellow. He pops up periodically, but pretty regularly. He always rises in a red hot fashion or tries to. In fact, now before us, is a diatribe against the "ex-governor of Idaho, Sam Bard." He copies editorials of the True Georgian and letters of various personages on the "ex-governor." After which and a little more,

ROCKAFELLOW'S BOOMERANG

follows thusly:

"The truth is Bard never was a republican, and is wholly and entirely irresponsible, either politically or pecuniarily, and has not the confidence of either party; and the government has lost about $40,000 by irresponsible democratic post-masters here. It would seem that it is high time that we should have a responsible man and a republican for post-master at so important a place as Atlanta, to fill the place of our lamented postmaster, J. H. Dunning."

We presume that the "responsible man and republican for postmaster" is Rockafellow himself. He evidently bankers after our post-office, but his republican record hardly warrants him in attacking that of another. Rocky is

ON A COLD TRAIL

to time. He is "barking up the wrong tree." Whatever he may say about Dr. Bard's past record, he might as well let his post-office record alone. He is not only trying to give Atlanta a first-class post-office, but he is doing it, and doing it, too, to the great satisfaction of all classes of our people Tall Grant's appointees were doing as well as his Atlanta postmaster, he would be vastly more popular than he is.

Street and Sidewalk Topics.

—Lent has commenced, and the feet of some, for a time, will not shake or skip with folicsome antics or pleasurable emotion.

—The arrangements are being made by which Miss Charlotte Cushman will appear in Mrs. Merrilee for one night at our theatre, before the season is over.

—We were hopeful of some clear weather yesterday morning, but the clerk of the weather proved false, holding the word of promise, and breaking it in sad reality.

—La Murska, the Hungarian Nightingale, who, by her singing, has created quite a furore in the principal cities of Europe and the United States, both in opera and concerts, will visit our city before the season is over.

—"Who is she?" was the question asked as a certain young lady lingered in the gallery of the senate on yesterday. She was a beautiful, perhaps, as is the description of Helen in Homer, or of Belphœbe in Spenser.

—On yesterday, the reporter found a dead dog within a short distance of the old mineral spring. As he dragged there? Was he knocked from the high embankment by a passing cadjie, or, being in bad health, did hearing of the wonderful cures of the spring, did he give up his life in an effort to reach its healing waters?

—A colored boy on yesterday, on Alabama street, carrying a sack of guano on his head, fell, and the sack bursted. No particular remark escaped him as the reporter could hear, but doubtless the last words said to be uttered by Mirabeau floated through his brain, "Sprinkle me with perfumes, crown me with flowers," etc.

That Tax on Bachelors.

ROME, GA., Feb, 1875.

Dear Mister Editor.—Th't man, Mister Shoemhker, that introduced that awful bill in the legislature to make the old bach. pay a special tax, is a great humbug. You know, Mister Editor, that an old bach. has had enough time living by himself, much less paying tax. I think the legislature ought to introduce a bill to authorize the state treasurer to pay every old bach. in the state at least $100 per year—for I know how it is myself, for I have been trying for 7 years to get spliced, and haint found a girl that would have me yet; and now, Mr. Editor, do you think that I ought to pay the tax?

Once more.—Some of the tribe have to support their mothers and sisters; some themselves, and not a half support at that —so I appeal to the ladies, the editor of the Commercial, and any one that is a friend to the old bach.

Yours, most lowingly, SORE BACH.

The Demagogue.

Our readers will bear in mind that ex-governor Z. B. Vance will deliver a lecture at DeGives to-night, having for his theme "The Demagogue." The reputation of Gov. Vance is too well established to need any commendation at our hands to insure a full house. We feel confident that the friends of the

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

will be out in force. A rich treat is in store for all who attend.

IN the proceedings of the House published yesterday afternoon the wretched compositor insisted in making it 99 years for the homestead bill, whereas we wrote it 89.

DR. DUGGAR'S wolf and wild cat bill in the House will be amended so as to include peafowls.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Why the Present Amount Should be Reduced.

Speech of Hon. W. M. Hammond, of Thomas, in the House, Feb. 10th, 1875.

As a member of the judiciary committee of this house, I felt it my duty to oppose the recommendation of the substitute reported by that committee, in lieu of the original bill, and to this opinion I was led by various considerations, some of which have been stated and urged by members who have preceded me in this discussion; and one of which—I allude to the one insisted on by the honorable gentleman from Mitchell—has by no means been lost sight of, in the reflection that I have been able to give to the question, since it passed out of the hands of the committee. That any provision of the character contemplated by this substitute should be equal and uniform throughout the entire community for whose benefit it is provided, is a proposition too plain for discussion, and the absence of this essential feature is, with me at least, a very grave objection to the measure proposed; nor is it my only objection, but it is not my purpose at present to enumerate or explain them, and refrain from doing so, simply because the share which I shall take in the debate will be intended, at least, to be confined to considerations and suggestions which have occurred to me since it was commenced. The gentleman from Gwinnett has suggested as an argument in favor of the abandonment of the present homestead provision, that as construed and interpeted by the supreme court of the United States,

IT HAS UTTERLY FAILED

to accomplish the purpose for which it was designed, and undoubtedly this is true from the stand-point from which the gentleman was considering it. But Mr. Speaker, if it hasin its operation failed of some of the objects which it was intended to effect, certainly it has succeeded—aye, disastrously succeeded in accomplishing some of the ends had in view—by a portion of those who procured its adoption. It has succeeded in bringing loss of credit to thrift, and untold calamities on that very class, for whose benefit it was pretended to have been introduced into the polity of our state, and made a part of our fundamental law. As a part of a well laid scheme—a cunning conspiracy concoted by the enemies of our section and our people to

DESTROY CREDIT—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE,

and to debauch the morals of those whose substance they had already stolen and consumed it has succeeded even beyond the expectations of those who prepared and recommended it. In every other aspect, it has been a failure, aye, a trap, a delusion, a snare for the unwary and the unsuspecting.

But gentlemen to debate have intimated that members of the house have not been accredited by their constituents to consider and vote on such questions as this We are reminded that this was not one of the issues in the canvass which resulted in our election to seats on this floor; in short, a direct appeal has been made to the fears of members, and they have been threatened with the resentment of those at whose bidding they have come to discuss and decide all questions affecting the welfare of our state and our people.

I know not, sir, what issues may have entered into the canvass in the sections which these gentlemen represent. I cannot say that it was made a substantial issue in the county which I have the honor to represent on this floor; nor is it a matter of the slightest concern to me whether it was or not. I have been sent hereby men who are willing to trust to my judgment and to my

SENSE OF RIGHT AND DUTY,

as the guide of my action in all matters affecting their interests and their welfare; and conscious of this, I am neither afraid nor ashamed to take any position, nor to cast any vote while faithfully following the dictates of those qualities; and I renounce and utterly reject my influence or any rule of action that finds its inspiration in motives less open, less safe and less worthy.

I have no hesitation in declaring that the present homestead provision is

UNJUST, EXCESSIVE AND UNFAIR,

and that thus far, its operation has wrought injury rather than benefit to those who have availed themselves of its provisions. It has in too many instances, by overtrading confidence, and even self-respect, withdrawn from the necessitous and impoverished the only resource to which they could apply for assistance and support; and worse still, it has—and I say it with sorrow—it has been too often made the vehicle and the instrument of the foulest fraud, and the most shameful imposition and wrong. These statements are readily verified by the experience of every gentleman on this floor, and I need not dwell longer on the operation of this provision of our constitution. I am ever ready to second to my utmost all proper efforts to provide for and protect the feebleness of infancy, the

HELPLESSNESS OF WIDOWHOOD,

and the infirmities and necessities of old age; but, sir, it is no benefaction, no honor, no protection to these classes to provide an asylum, and a refuge for them, which they can neither reach nor enjoy, save in the companionship of wrong doers, and disreputable violators of voluntary obligations. Let them have by all means, and at any cost, save at the sacrifice of right and justice a sure and sufficient support, or at least, the means of procuring such support, and

PROVIDE FOR THEM A HOME

that no vicissitude of fortune, no process of law can reach or wrest from them; but let it be restricted in value and extent, not to it be obtained at the cost of no principle of honesty, of no element of decency or self-respect.

There is another view of this question which I desire to present to this house. We hear on every side—coming up from every corner of the land, appeals for protection for the poor, or moneyless, against the greed and rapacity of the moneyed usurers—the "shylocks" of the day, as it is now the fashion to designate such as happen to have prospered beyond their neighbors, and who are sometimes suspected of using unconscientiously the advantages of superior wealth. This cry for deliverance from the clutches of the usurer comes to us too, from that very class, to whose protection, and benefit seven tenths of our legislation since the war has been ostensibly directed; they have found no protection; the fancied advantages that were to flow from stay laws and statutes of limitation, and exemption laws, have not been realized, and once more louder than the cry for help. Restrictions are to be prescribed for the use of money. The usury law is to be restored. Now, if we really desire to

ADOPT PRACTICAL MEANS

for accomplishing this end, and for establishing a moderate rate of interest, have we not now a noble opportunity to accomplish this result, so much and so loudly demanded? The rate of interest, we are told, is always made up of two elements—the value of the use of money to the borrower, and the amount of risk incurred by the lender when he places his money in the hands of another. Now, if we would afford necessary and practical

PROTECTION TO ALL PARTIES,

and enable the needy to procure a living and reasonable terms, the means of prosecuting his trade or his business, as we reduce the element of risk to the minimum, and the result is certain. Now that we have the capitalist—the banker—brought face to face with his moneyless neighbor—let us suggest the propriety of an immediate compromise; let not this opportunity for

MUTUAL AND REASONABLE CONCESSIONS,

escape unimproved. The honorable gentleman from Chatham has wisely asserted that compromise is, and must be, the basis of all proper legislation. Here then, let us invite a compromise between these conflicting interests, and believe me, sir, that other question, which is so soon to occupy the attention of this house will be relieved of many of the embarrassments and difficulties which now seem to surround it.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE CONSTITUTION, BY HARRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, Feb. 10, 1875.
WESTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 8. Argument concluded.
No. 9. Sigsan C. Forsee vs. Thos F. Anderson et al. Appeal, from Banks
Estes & Boyd; C. H. Sutton, for plaintiff in error.
No appearance for defendants.
No. 10. *In re* Emory Speer, solicitor-general, et al. Appeal, from Clarke. Argued.
Emory Speer; Cobb, Erwin & Cobb; S. P. Thurmond, for plaintiff in error.
W. L. Mitchell, by L. E. Bleckley, for defendant.
No. 11. W. H. Thomas, for use, etc., vs. W. W. Hunnicutt, et al. Sci. fa., from Rabun. Argued.
C. H. Sutton; McWilliams & Netherland, for plaintiff in error.
W. L. Marler, for defendants.
No. 12. Continued.
No. 13. James P. Simmons vs. G. V. Martin, administratrix. Complaint from Gwinnett.
James P. Simmons; Winn & Simmons, for plaintiff in error.
N. L. Hutchins; W. W. Clark, F. F. Julian, for defendant.
Pending the argument of Mr. Simmons, the court adjourned until 10 A. M. tomorrow.

PARTIES having merchandise to exchange for city property are referred to the advertisement column.

DR. BAKER, Bill Anderson, Ben Wofford and Charlie Hudson have formed a syndicate:

THE icicles pendant from Broad street bridge and the telegraph wire looked beautiful last night.

R. H. Muse, Jr., Annex, is offering fruit trees at half their

STATE SUPREME COURT

Decisions Rendered in Atlanta, Ga., February 9, 1875.

Reported specially for THE CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, Supreme Court Reporter.

HON. HIRAM WARNER, CHIEF JUSTICE,
HONS. H. K. M'CAY AND R. P. TRIPPE,
JUDGES.

John S. Linton vs Mayor and Council of Athens. Equity, from Clarke.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a bill filed by the complainant against the defendant, praying for an injunction to restrain the collection of a tax execution issued by the defendant against the complainant's property on the ground that the tax is illegal. When the motion for an injunction came on to be heard the defendant demurred to the complainant's bill for want of equity. The Court sustained the demurrer and the complainant excepted The complainant alleges that he is a farmer by occupation, and in order to carry on said occupation, he, many years ago, purchased a valuable tract of land in the county of Clarke, situated about one mile and a half from the center of the city of Athens, and is now engaged in the occupation of said land solely for agricultural purposes; that in 1815 the corporate limits of the town of Athens was extended one mile in every direction from the college chapel; that in 1842 the limits of said town of Athens were extended to prevent the sale of liquors and establishment of lewd houses in close proximity to Franklin college, situated in said town, and not for the purpose of increasing the municipal revenue; that in 1872 the General Assembly passed an Act amending the charter of the town of Athens, making it a city, the authority and jurisdiction of which, was extended a distance of two miles in every direction from the college chapel. It will be noticed that the complainant does not allege in his bill what distance from the college chapel the Act of 1842 extended the corporate limits of the town, but by reference to that Act it appears that the corporate limits of the town were extended two miles from the college chapel, and the Act of 1872 does not extend the limits of the city of Athens any further than the corporate limits of the town of Athens were extended by the Act of 1842, nor does the complainant allege at what time he purchased the land, but it was conceded in the argument that he purchased it subsequent to the year 1842 The complainant alleges in his bill that he is annually subjected to the payment of a tax of $30 on his land for the municipal corporation, without deriving any benefit therefrom, as no part of his land is required for streets, or houses, or any other purpose connected with the municipal organization of the city of Athens, but is used by him exclusively for agricultural purposes, and that the result of the imposition of said tax on his land, is to take his private property for public use, with out any compensation whatever, and therefore the law which imposes the tax upon his land within the coporate limits of the city, is unconstitutional and void. The power of taxation is vested in the sovereign authority of the state. No constitutional government can exist without it; its exercise is essential to the very existence of the State government. As was said by Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of the Bank vs. Billings, 4th Peters Reports, 561: "It resides in the government as part of itself, and need not be reserved where property of any description, or the right to use it in any manner, is granted to individuals or corporate bodies. However absolute the right of any individual may be, it is still in the nature of that right, that it must bear a portion of the public burdens, and that portion must be determined by *the legislature*. This vital power, may be abused; but the interest, wisdom, and justice of the representative body, and its relations with its constituents, furnish the only security against unjust and excessive taxation, as well as against unwise taxation." By the Constitution of this State, the power of taxation over the whole state shall be exercised by the General Assembly only for a revenue for the support of the government, to pay the public debt, to provide a general school fund, for common defense, and for public improvement; and taxation on the property shall be *ad valorem* only and uniform on all species of property taxed. The General Assembly may grant the power of taxation to the county authorities, and municipal corporations, to be exercised within their several territorial limits. There is no pretense, that the land of the complainant which is taxed, is not within the territorial limits of the municipal corporation, and that it was within those limits when he purchased it, or that the rate of taxation is greater than is authorized by the charter of the city, or that it has not been assessed upon the *ad valorem* and uniform principle as required by the Constitution, but the complaint is, that in as much as he has no use for the municipal organization, and in as much as it is of no practical benefit to him, therefore, to tax his land ninety dollars a year for the benefit of the corporation, is taking his private property for public use without compensation, and the law which authorizes the assessment and collection of the tax on his land within the limits of the corporation, is unconstitutional and void. Tax laws, as well as all other general laws, sometimes operate harshly in individual cases, and we suppose always will, owing to the imperfection of human legislators. A man living within the limits of a municipal corporation of large property, who has no children to educate, might think it hard and unjust that his property should be taxed to raise a school fund to educate other people's children. So a man living within the limits of a municipal corporation, who had no use for a street railway, might think it hard that his property should be taxed to build one. In these cases, and many others which might be cited, the individuals whose property might be taxed, would have no more personal interest in the special object for which the tax was levied, than the complainant has in the municipal corporation of the city of Athens and its organization. The question of taxation is one of power, and the exercise of it invested in the law making power of the government, and when that power is exercised its judgment in relation to the assessment of taxes, the Court have no power to interfere on the ground that the tax is unfair or unjust, unless the fundamental law of the land has been violated. The collection of all taxes is, in a certain sense, the taking of private property for the use of the public, and the case made by the complainant does not constitute the law which compels him to do so *unconstitutional*, because it takes his property for the use of the public without compensation. The reply is, that the taxation of property within the corporate limits of the city of Athens, was a question for the legislative department of the government to decide, and not a question for the Courts. We find no error in sustaining the demurrer to the complainant's bill.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

Speer & Thomas, for plaintiff in error.

Cobb, Erwin & Cobb; S. P. Thurmond; T. W. Rucker, for defendant,

Oakley Mills Manufacturing Company, vs. E. A. Neese, et. al. Case, from Cobb.

McCAY, J.

When, in a suit for flooding plaintiff's land by back water from a mill dam, it appeared that the defendant had an undoubted right to flow the water over the land of plaintiff, to the extent that it was overflowed by a drain existing in 1857:

Held, that a verdict for the plaintiff for $550 damages is not sustained by proof that there is at present a *greater* overflow than was in 1857, and that more land is covered, there being nothing in the evidence to show how much more, or any evidence to indicate the amount of the damage caused by the increased overflow. Judgment reversed.

W. T. and W. J. Winn; George N. Lester for plaintiff in error. C. D. Phillips for defendants.

L. C. McLellan vs Mayor and Council of Marietta. Garnishment, from Cobb.

McCAY, J.

A municipal corporation is not liable to be garnished for the salaries of its officers, and this is true even if the debt claimed to be due from the officer and provisions for himself and family. Judgment affirmed.

W. T. and W. J. Winn for plaintiff in error. C. C. Winn, C. D. Phillips for defendant.

Mary Biggers, et. al., vs. F. E. G. King, Adm'x—Complaint from Clarke.

McCAY, J.

A. bought land of B. giving note for the purchase money; possession of the land was to be given immediately. The tenant in possession refused to go out, and A. only got possession of part of the land until the year thereafter. In a suit on the notes by B., A. sought to recover the damages for the non-delivery of possession. B. put up the tenant to show that he had retained possession under an agreement with A.'s agent. On cross examination A's counsel asked the witness, if he had set this up, in the proceedings taken against him by B. to turn him out, and the Court ruled that the "proceedings" must be produced and refused to permit the question to be asked:

Held, that this was error. The question and answer were necessary, as a foundation to introduce the "proceedings." They were inadmissable, until the witness had an opportunity to explain. Judgment reversed.

S. P. Thurmond; J. C. Reed, for plaintiff's in error. No appearance for defendant.

N. H Goss vs. P. Roberts. Complaint, from Gilmer.

McCAY, J.

This case is precisely like the case of Adams vs. Davis, reported in 47th Georgia, 340, and the two cases of M. & A. Railroad Company vs. Milton Bass, and Fain vs. McConnell, decided at January term, 1874, not yet reported. And on the authority of these cases the judgment of the Court below is affirmed.

Jungment affirmed.

Thomas F. Greer, for plaintiff in error.

H. P. Bell, by George N. Lester, for defendant.

The Mayor and Council of Brunswick, et al, vs. J. S. Finney, et al. Injunction from Glynn.

McCAY, J.

1. An injunction ought not to be disturbed because the bill is not sworn to by the complainant. It is sufficient if it be verified by the oath of a competent witness.

2. Though a bill be defective for want of proper parties, yet if such parties do in fact come in and answer the charges, the defect is cured.

3. When it was required that notice of the closing of tax books should be given by thirty days notice in a newspaper or other legal notice, and notice was given in a newspaper thirty days before the closing, but was not continued, but full notice for thirty days was given by advertisement posted at the city hall. Held, that this was sufficient legal notice.

When a statute requires taxes to be specifically for each separate purpose, it is not illegal to assess a tax of a certain per cent in gross, and then define and fix the per centage of each specific fund.

Where a tax was required by a charter to be levied on the property returned by the owner, it is not illegal to assess a tax on property returned by the owner, and also on property not returned, but discovered by the assessors.

THE MASQUERADE BALL.

Grand Occasion of Enjoyment at Concordia Hall.

The annual masquerade ball of the Concordia association took place last evening at their hall, on Mitchell street. Our friends had dreadful weather to contend against, and consequently a number were compelled to remain away who would otherwise have been present. However, a great many were present, plenty of ladies and a sufficiency of gentlemen.

THE COSTUMES.

The costumes will compare favorably with those of any masquerade we have ever attended. Many of them were expressive and magnificent. All were evidently prepared with great care, and were capital imitations.

Some of the humorous characters were especially fine. Among these we noticed the Elephant, successfully represented by two young men, and the "Bottle of old Bourbon."

THE FESTIVITIES.

The Concordia people know how to enjoy themselves, and go about it in a good old-fashioned way that does one good to behold. A splendid band furnished the music, and a hundred pairs of pretty feet responded to its inspiring strains. But little time was allowed for talking and promenading, but the dances rapidly succeeded each other until far in the night.

A very fine supper was served up at twelve o'clock, after which the festivities were renewed. Indeed, so perfectly successful was the occasion, that it will long be remembered by all who participated.

THE CHARACTERS.

As no character coupons were given with the tickets, it was very difficult to obtain all who were represented; the following, however, we noticed as being the best on the floor:

George Speigle—The female highland girl.

Miss E. Speigle—Esmaralda. Also, purple domino.

Miss Silderman—St. Valentine.

Miss Hetty Hirschfeld—Ivy wreathed girl.

Mrs. Steinheimer—The romp.

Miss Amanda Rauschenberg—Huntress.

J. M. Friend—The devil.

Alfred L. Eichberg—Bourbon bottle.

Mrs. J. T. Eichberg—Germania.

Mrs. C. F. Meador—French house maid.

Mrs. S. Well—King Rex.

Mrs. J. C. Ford—Gypsey maid.

Miss Lena Weil—Undine.

Mrs. Charlie Beerman—Queen of Night.

Miss B. Baer—Shucks.

Miss J. Phillips—Flower girl.

Miss D. DeWald—Pop corn.

Miss Julia Rauschenberg—Daughter of the Regiment.

Mr. C. Phillip—Baseball.

Miss Maggie Beerman—Queen of clubs.

Mr. J. Eisemann—Farmer.

Mr. S. C. Mayer—Glazier.

Miss Annie Wilson—Double-faced woman.

Miss Simm—Nun.

Miss Polite Wilson—Rag picker.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON SESSION,
Atlanta, Feb. 10, 1875.

The House re-assembled at 3, P. M.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. Miller of Marion—To prevent obstructing the waters of Buck, Uchee Bridge, Muckalee, Stoal and Kinchafoonee creeks, in Marion county.

Mr. Warner—To authorize W. C. Jones of Meriwether county to peddle without license.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

House bills were read the second time and referred.

SENATE BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Senate bills were read the first time.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

On motion of Mr. Glisson, the rules were suspended and bills were taken up for a third reading.

To appropriate $30,000 to the State Agricultural College, and $5,000 to the North Georgia Agricultural College. Made special order for Tuesday next.

To provide for the registration of voters in this state. Made special order for Saturday.

To amend the act incorporating Martin Institute in Jackson county. Lost.

To amend the act incorporating Thomson. Passed.

To lay out and organize a new county from the county of Clarke, to be called the county of Oconee. Tabled.

To amend section 1263 of the code. Lost.

To guard the public interests against incompetent county officers, by providing for their removal. Passed.

To incorporate the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad. Passed.

To authorize the judge of the county court of Richmond county to pay the officers and teachers of the public schools of 1871, in Richmond county. Passed.

To prescribe the mode and manner of advertising legal sales in Muscogee county. Tabled.

To amend the attachment laws. Lost.

To amend section 1969 of the Code. Lost.

To repeal the act regulating the practice in justices courts. Substitute agreed to. Passed.

To exempt from taxation certain property. Lost.

To secure the collection of fines and insolvent costs in Glasscock county. Lost.

To authorize the ordinaries of Effingham, Miller and Emanuel counties to hire out convicts. Tabled.

To supplement the act to perfect the public school system. Substitute authorizing the county Boards of Education to submit the question of levying a tax to the legal voters of the county offered. Made special order for Monday next.

To exempt from taxation $300 worth of property. Lost.

To repeal an act amending section 4814 of the Code. Lost.

To change the line between the counties of Coweta and Meriwether. Passed.

To prohibit the sale of liquor within five miles of Bowdon college, in Carrollton. Tabled.

To amend the acts incorporating Fairburn. Passed.

To require owners of dogs to provide collars for the same in the counties of Burke and Fannin. Tax $1.

Pending discussion and amendments the hour of adjournment arrived.

Mr. Revill was granted leave of absence on account of sickness.

The House adjourned until 9:30 A. M. Thursday.

RELIEF NEEDED.

The People Want Help.

NEWTON COUNTY, Feb. 9, 1875.

Editors Constitution: As your paper always opens its columns to the voice of the farmer, allow one to appeal through your columns to the legislature now assembled to re-enact a lien law in some shape that will afford us some relief. Without some assistance many farmers will be unprovisioned and without means to run a farm. Hedge it about with restrictions and limit it to one year if you will, but extend to us a helping hand by passing such a law.

PLOWMAN.

The Covington Fire.

[Covington Star.]

About 11 o'clock last Sunday night, many of our citizens were startled from their slumbers by the cry of fire, and upon rushing to the streets discovered it to be the dwelling of Mr. Giles S. Whitten. The fire originated in the kitchen, and is supposed to have caught from the pipe of the cooking stove. The fire was first discovered by John Pace, a colored man, who gave the alarm and aroused Mr. Whitten's family who were asleep at the time. The kitchen was wrapped in flame when it was discovered, and nothing was saved from it. The kitchen was situated but a few feet from the dwelling, on the west side. Adjoining it were the wood and smoke houses. A strong northwest wind was blowing at the time, which carried the flames from the kitchen against the end of the dwelling, thus communicating the fire to it, which spread so rapidly over the house that many of the household goods were burned before they could be rescued. Those who were present, and especially the colored men, worked heroically, however, and succeeded in rescuing all that could possibly be saved from the burning building. Mr. Whitten estimates his loss at between $1,500 and $2,000, and thinks he could not replace his buildings and other property destroyed for $2,000. He will commence rebuilding at once.

"Not Wisely, but too Well."

Knoxville Press.

The baby left on a seat in the railway car, last Saturday, by a young and attractive looking lady who got off the car at Knoxville, was brought back to the city, on Sunday, and taken care of by the wife of a policeman. The cherub was but a month old. Yesterday the search for the lady resulted in finding her, and she came to the city from a town not many miles from Knoxville, to obtain her babe again. She was only sixteen, the daughter of a well-to-do citizen, and had loved "not wisely but too well." She shall be nameless to our readers.

The babe had been abandoned in a moment of frenzied fear of her shame, but when she received it in her arms, yesterday evening, the mother reasserted her love and she kissed it passionately. Steps will be taken to right her wrong, and maybe the matter will go into court. For the present we draw the veil of pity over the story of the blight of a young life.

POSTPONED.—A number of gentlemen assembled at representative hall

EVA TUOHILL.

[From the Spectator.]

Who's not heard of Eva Tuohill,
Munster's purest, proudest jewel—
Queen of Limerick's lovely maidens,
Cork colleens, and Galway girls—
With her slender shape that's swimmin'
Like a swan among the women,
With her voice of silver cadence,
And her crown of clustering curls?

Eva Tuohill, Eva Tuohill!
Sure you're just one glorious jewel!
Lit with lovely, flying flushes,
From delightful lip to brow;
Now in dreams your eyes they darkle,
Now with joy they dance and sparkle;
Now your cheek is bathed in blushes,
Drowned in dimpled laughter now.

But your beauty, Eva Tuohill,
Is no opal false and cruel,
Nor the meteor-star deceiving,
Flashing ruin from above—
No! but some divinest splendor,
Out of angels' tear-drops tender
Crystallized, to one Iris weaving
Faith and Hope and Virgin Love.

BREVITIES.

—Joe Jefferson's oranges, from his Louisiana grove, are in the New York market.

—There are 130,000 paupers in London who have to be supported by the public authorities.

—Valentine's Day comes on Sunday. The plebians will observe Saturday and the aristocracy Monday.

—Since the high hats for ladies came into fashion, a trapeze performance is all that can be seen at a theatre without hindrance.

—John T. Raymond as "Col. Sellers" in Mark Twain's play, illuminated the Washington Solons and magnates last week. Blind Tom played the piano for them.

—Senator Thurman is going to Europe, when congress adjourns, to visit a young daughter, who is at school in Germany. His youngest child, a four-year-old boy, is to be educated in this country.

—The San Francisco papers boast that their new palace hotel will require 4,000 locks and 48,000 keys to make it just the thing. These locks and key will weigh seven tons, and will cost $20,000 in gold coin.

—A Paterson (N. J.) clergyman, according to the New York World, skates three miles to church this winter. This is but another proof of the fact that the good continue to stand in slippery places as well as sinners.

—Napoleon always carried with him an emerald of great value, which belonged to the crown jewels. He lost it at Waterloo. It was found by a Prussian soldier, and has since been numbered among the Prussian crown jewels.

—The Chicago Inter-Ocean has about a quarter of a column of head lines crowing over the "Fourfold Fecundity" of a German woman in Chicago, who borned four little girls, all sisters, at one time. The Chicago Inter Ocean sarcastically invites St. Louis to do better than that if she can, and otherwise puts on airs over a sterile world where such misfortunes come singly, or at most by twos.

—The cost of the Beecher trial is roughly estimated as follows by the Brooklyn Argus, on the assumption that it will cover twelve weeks: Cost to Kings county, $18,822; cost to newspapers for reporters, telegraphing, type setting, etc., $228,000; cost to parties for lawyers, $50,000; cost to solid men who neglect business to attend the trial, $360,000; grand total, $656,822

—A Texas reporter says: "We saw a country girl on the streets Saturday who had just bought and was wearing a pair of high-heeled bootees. But didn't she wriggle tho! It was the first time she had ever experienced those high heels. 'John,' she said, 'you must let me have your arm until I get used to these dog on heels of mine. John gave her his arm, but it was as much as he could do to keep the little country miss steady."

—The youthful king Alfonso's method of selecting his royal advisers, reminds one of the way the boys play marbles. It seems that the boy-king has a special aversion to a gentleman named Martiz de Pinedo, and when the former was lately pressed to make said gentleman a counselor, the king stoutly refused, and, when questioned as to the cause, said: "That is the man who had charge of the property of the palace, and he sold my beautiful black horse to little Johnny Prim, and I shall never forgive him never." Johnny Prim is the son of the late general, and is about the same age as the king.—*Boston Post.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Telegraphic Markets.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Cotton quiet; sales 1,583 bales; uplands 15¾; Orleans 16.

Futures opened inactive: February 15 11-16a15¾; March 15¾a15 13-16; April 16¼a16 3-16; May 16 7-16a16¼; June 16 11-16a16¾.

Flour dull and declining. Wheat dull and declining. Corn dull and heavy. Pork heavy; mess $13 3/4. Lard steady; steam 14. Turpentine quiet at 38½. Rosin quiet at $2 10a2 15 for strained. Freights firm

Stocks dull. Money 2½. Gold 14¾. Exchange—long 84 ½; short 84 ¾. Governments active. State bonds quiet.

LIVERPOOL, February 10, noon—Cotton steady; middling uplands 7¾; middling Orleans 7¾a8; sales 15,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped in February or March 7¾; do. nothing below good ordinary deliverable in April or May 7 13-16; sales on a basis of middling Orleans nothing below low middlings shipped in February or March 8

LIVERPOOL, February 10, 2 P. M.—Cotton sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings deliverable in April or May 7 13-16; cotton sales to-day include 10,000 bales American. Breadstuffs quiet.

LONDON, February 10.—Erie 25.

PARIS, February 10.—Rentes 64f 75c.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, }
Atlanta, Ga., February 10, 1875. }

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at $1 11; selling at $1 13. Silver, buying at $1 03; selling at $1 06.

Exchange.—Buying at par; selling at 1 premium.

Bonds and STOCKS—Georgia 6s 80a82; 7s 89a90; 8s $1 01a$1 03. Atlanta water bonds 70a73. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70a73; 8s80a82. Augusta, 80a82. Georgia Railroad stock, 70a73; Georgia Railroad bonds, 90a92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 65a66; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 90a92. Central Railroad stock 60a65. Savannah bonds 80.

Atlanta Produce Market.

Pork—8c gross, per car load.

Beef cattle—2a4c.

Dried Fruit—Peaches unpealed 1s 3a4; peaches unpealed 2s 4a5; peaches peeled 1s 4a6; apples peeled 4a5c.

Butter—20a22.

Beeswax—37a37½.

Rags—2½a3c.

Feathers—55a75.

Eggs—We quote at 18a20.

Poultry—15; dressed chickens 12; do. turkeys 15c per pound; turkeys 75a$1 25.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

Corn—$1 02a1 05.

Meal—$1 05.

Grits—$6 50a7.

Best wheat—$10 per bbl.

Wheat—white $1 35a$1 45; amber $1 30a1 40; red $1 20a1 25.

Oats—mixed 80; white 85; black 80.

Rye—$1 a—$1 25.

Hay—Timothy $1 60; clover $1 25; mixed $1 25a1 35.

Flour—fancy $7 50a7 75; extra family $6 25; family $6 00a6 75; extra $5a5 25; per sack $5 50.

Bacon—clear rib sides none; clear sides none.

Bulk Meat—clear rib sides 11; long clear sides none; clear sides 11½; shoulders 8c; hams 15½.

Lard—tierces 15½a16; cans 17.

Hams—sugar-cured, old canvassed 14a15; new uncanvassed 15a15½.

Bagging—gunny 11½; domestic 2 lb. 24; 2½ lb. 15; 3 lb. 13½; Borneo 10; Kentucky 9½.

Rope—Annawakes 25a27.

Ties—6½a7½.

Spices—pepper 38; ginger 18; alspice 20; nutmegs $1 75; cloves 50.

Salt—Virginia $2 00; Liverpool $1 75.

Mackerel—No. 1 bbls $17 50; ½ bbls $7 50; kits $1 75. No. 2 bbls, $14 00; ½ bbls $8 00; kits $1 50. No. 3 bbls, full weight, $11 00; ½ bbls, $6 50; kits $1 25. Family, bbls $8 00; ½ bbls 50; kits $1 25.

Vinegar—24a40.

Sugar—crushed 13½; powdered 13½; granulated 12½; A 11¾; extra C 11; white extra C 11½; yellow C 10a10½; Demerara 12½; New Orleans 9½a11½; do. prime 10a10½; fair 9a9½.

Coffee—Rio 23a24; Laguira 23; Java 28; Molasses—bbls. 44; tierces 42; hhds 41.

Syrups—New York 50a75; New Orleans 75.

Soap—6a10½; poor man's $3 25.

Starch—8a9.

Shot—$1 75; buckshot $2.

Soda—kegs 6½; assorted papers 7½.

Crackers—C soda 4½a5c; A soda 5½a7; butter 5a7; pic-nic 5a7; oyster 6a8; milk 9½a12½; Boston butter 10a12; sugar 8½a10; cream 8½a10; lemon cream 9½a11; hand-made sugar jumbles 10a16; hand-made lemon cakes 14a16; hand-made ice-cream 16a18; hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 10; spice cakes 10a12; ginger snaps 9a12; super head 8a9.

Candy—assorted stick, per box, $1 75; fancy 15a35.

Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oysters, per dozen $1; 2 lb oysters, per doz. $1 75; 1 lb tomatoes, per doz. $1 25a1 50; 2 lb tomatoes, per doz. $2 40; tomatoes, per dozen, $1 50a1 75; peaches, per dozen, $2 50a2 75; pineapples $2 50a3 75; green corn $2 50; green peas 2 lbs $2 25a2 75; Lima beans 2 lbs. $2a2 25; eagle brand milk 1 lb $2a3 25.

Pickles, Mustard and Sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75a2; qts per case $2a3 25; half gals $4 50a5; qrts half doz $3 25a3 50; half bbls. $6 50a8; English pickles, pts $4 25a5; Colman's mustard per doz $2a2 25; French mustard per doz. $2a2 25; Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $2a5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25a1 50; qts $2 25a2 50; pepper sauce red $1 25a1 50; green $1 50a1 75.

Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25a2 50; vanilla $2 75a3; assorted $2 25a2 50.

Sardines—qrs $17a17 50.

Fire Crackers—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per case.

Tea—Oolong 75a$1; imperial 75a$1; gunpowder 75a$1.

Soda—case dairy 15a16; factory 17a17½; fancy cream 18.

Irish Potatoes—Early rose, choice northern $4 25; russets, western $3 40a3 50.

Onions—silver skin, very choice $4 75a5; red $4 75a5.

Apples—choice to fancy $5a5 50.

Oranges—Louisiana, each 3½a4½.

Lemons—per box $8a10.

Raisins—Layers, whole, per box $3 50a4; half $1 85a2; quarters $1.

Currants—per lb. 10a12½.

Citron—Legborn, per lb 50a55; English clb 45a50.

Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb, new crop old 17½.

Dates—in 25 and 30 boxes, per lb 12½a15

Prunes—in bbls, per lb 14a15.

Nuts and Almonds—Languedoc 25½a27½; pecan nuts 11a15; Brazil nuts 15; English walnuts 16a20; filberts 15a17½.

Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice per bushel $2; Wilmington fancy per lb 8½a9.

Sundries—Dried herring 60a75; Bologna sausage 12½a15; Atmore's mince meat 12c per lb in half bbls.

Wood Ware—2 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets, per dozen $8 50; 3 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets per doz $9 50; 2 hp brass-bound juniper buckets $6; 3 hp juniper buckets $7; 2 hp painted buckets $2 50a3 00; well buckets $5a5 50; painted tubs, 8 in nest, $3 65a3 75; No. 18 sieves per doz. $2 25; brooms, per doz, $2 75a4 50; matches, parlor per gross $3 25; ball boxes per doz $3 00.

Lime—40a50; hydraulic $1 50.

Cement—$2a2 50.

Concentrated Lye, per case, $8 50; potash, per case, $8 00.

Copperas—4c.

Kerosene Oil—18a20.

Blacking—35a70

Candles—17½.

Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50

Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.

Nails—10d, 12d, 10d, $4 00. 25c per keg additional for diminishing sizes.

Powder—per keg rifle $6 50; blasting $4 50.

Shot—drop, per bag, $2 40; buck, per bag, $2 75.

Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $11a13 50; steel 20a22; shovels—Ames' $14 50a15; horse and mule shoes 7a8; horse shoe nails 20a30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes 1¼ in. to 4 in. flat, and ½ to 2 in. round, 8c per lb. by carload, 3c; less than a carload 3½ to 3¾ c. sundry sizes per lb. by carload 3¼a3c; less than carload 3¾a5c.

Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 25a28; good 29a33; white oak 40a50; black upper 40a55.

Wool—Washed 35a50c; unwashed 25c.

Yarn—$1 20.

Seeds—Clover $8; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3a3 50; blue grass $2 25; herd's grass 2 50; Hungarian millet $2.

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 15; chuck 12c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 13c. Mutton 13a15c. Veal 15c.

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2a2½. Waste paper—Saving prices 1c. Scrap Iron—Buying prices 2c. Old Copper—Buying prices 12a15. Twine—Paper, selling price per lb., 36; Jute 14a15; Cotton 18a40; Flax 40a80.

Carpets.

Hartford carpet company, extra 3-ply $1 45; special 3-ply $1 40; superfine 1 25a1 40; extra 8——; medium superfine 95c; body Brussels, 5-frame $2; extra $1 35a1 50; heap, medium, 36-inch ——; extra 88c; matting straw, white 28a50c; cheap 40a50c; oil cloth, 5 to 12 feet wide 75c a $1 50; 12 feet wide $1 50a2.

Tobacco

Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per pound 45a50; do., 11-in old 50a55; medium, 11-in old 58a63; good 11-in old 65a75; fine 11-in old 75a85; bright navys 60a80; bright quids 12 in 60a80; good 70a75; fine 80a90; 13-inch pounds, good 75a80; very fine, Gravely $1; fine cut, home made 90a95; Sunny Side, per gross $10; Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per lb $1 10; Log Cabin $1 10; Specimen's Call cut $1 25; Stultz & Burnett AAAA, 95a$1.

Smoking—Durham, per pound 60a75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a2; Dew Drop 75; in cases 65; Merry Mates 55; case 50; The Wood 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 60; Little Joker 65; case 60; Louisiana Parique 85; Virginity $1 50; Cameo $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish ——.

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 25 to $1 50, 80 per cent., $1 00, white Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 50 to $2 00. Bourbon from $1 25 to $3, proof rye $1 25 to $3, apple brandy $2 50 to $3 50; peach Brandy from $3 50 to $3; ginger brandy from $1 25 to $1 75; cognac from $1 50 to $3; pure imported from $3 to $12. domestic $1 50a3. Jamaica rum $3 50a4 50; pure country brandy, $1 25 to $1 50; gin from $1 50 to $2 50, pure imported from $4 to $6, rum from $4 50 to $4; pure port wine from $2 to $6, sherry wine from $2 to $6; claret in cases $6 per dozen; golden crown champagne, pints, $20, quarts, $14; Heidsic & Co., pints, $30, quarts $36.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 6 50; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a4; Epsom salts, per lb, 5; madder, per lb, 16a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 25; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 00a1 30; quinine, per ounce, $2 50; saltpetre, per lb, 12a15; copal varnish, per gal, $2 00a3 50; Japan varnish per gal, $1 25a1 75; coach varnish, per gal, $3 50a5 00; white lead, per lb, 9½a14; white lead, pure per lb, 14a15; castor oil, per gal, $1 15; stock powders, per doz, $1 25a1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $3 75a5 00; gum asafœtida 45a50; acid, sulphuric, carboy, 11; nitro oil, per gal, 38a40; turpentine, per gal, 50; catechu, per lb, 9½; flaxseed, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00a2 25; raw linseed oil, per gal, $1 05; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $2 40; sweet oil, per gal, $2 00; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75a2 00; whale oil, per gal, oil, per gal, 75a81 00; kerosene oil, per gal, $1al 25; lard oil, per gal, $1 18a1 20, tanners Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 29c; Conestoga C C A 18c; Lewiston A 30 inch 20c; Biddeford A 13½c; A A 17c; A A A 20c; B 12½c; Minnehaha 7-8 22½c; A C A 30 inch 23c; Pittsfield 7½; Eagle and Phœnix 4-4 26c; 33 in. 24.

Stripes—American 12c; Arasapha 12 1-2c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Uncasville A 11 to 12c.

Corset Jeans—Kearsage 12½c; Laconia 11½c; Naumking Sateen 13½c.

Osnaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 10½c; Trion factory 14½c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14; 6 oz 12½.

Paper Cambrics—Manville 6½; Lonsdale 7c; Masonville 7c; S S & Sons 7c; Garner 6½c; high colors 7½c.

Glazed Cambrics—Ellerton 6½c; Franklin 6½c; Harmony 6½, high colors, 7c.

Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 35c; Cuba 20c; Fairfax 18c; Gulf mill 22½c; Hillside 10½c; Pacific R. R. 37½c; Preferred Doeskin 37½c; Red Cloud 20; Missouri 29; Port Royal 25; Atlas 30; Lewellyn 23½; West Lake 28½c.

Dress Goods—corded alpacas 22½c; 4-4 solid 17a18; fancy delaines 20; Balermo stripes 22.

Linseys—13a20c.

Flannels—white 22½a40; red 20a40; shaker 70a80.

PRINTS—Amoskeag 7½c; Arnold's specialty 10; Albion 9; Ancona 8a9; Bedford 7½a8½; Conestoga 8½a9; Dunnell's 8½; Garner's 8½; Hartel's 8½; Sprague 8½a9; Gloucester 8½a9; Simpson's black 8½; Simpson's grays 8½; American 8½a9; Freeman's, side bands 8; Allen's 8½a9.

FOSTER'S SECOND TEXAS GRAND PRIZE CONCERT, at Houston, Texas, March 3. 1875. $200,000 00 in Gold Coin, Choice Lands, Farms and City Residences. Among the Prizes there will be $25,000 in Gold.

The Real Estate is put in at its actual value. CAPITAL PRIZE, $10,000 GOLD.

COMMENDATORY—"Having, from our long acquaintance with J. E. Foster, every confidence in his integrity, we feel justified in saying we believe he will carry on his Distribution honestly and fairly, "Signed by the Mayor, Hon. J. T. D. Wilson, and the City Council.

That old and reliable paper, the Houston Telegraph, which rarely condescends to notice individual enterprises, says of the First Drawing:

"Not even the most captious and suspecting person could take exceptions to the manner of the drawing. It was fair, honorable and equitable. The committee and recorders were of our very best citizens, and kindly gave their time and labor to the superintendence of the drawing, or rather did the actual labor of it.

"Captain Foster has acted honorably and fairly throughout the whole management of this enterprise. While some money has been made by the venture in all probability yet the property given as prizes has only netted a fair price, and the profit is only an exchange of the property for cash."

That staunch democratic paper, the Houston Age, has the following:

"The Committee of gentlemen was one of the best that could have been selected by the audience. Hon. D. U. Barziza, who supervised the drawing, is our present representative, and one of the most popular men in the district.

"The Drawing was prefaced by an explanation from Captain Foster, of the mode adopted. This was well received and understood, precisely as explained by the circulars. Captain Foster said that while he wished all his home people good luck, he yet was free to say that with the people of poor Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina, he felt a greater sympathy, and he did hope they would draw the largest number of prizes, that they might come to a free country, and make a white man's living. This sentiment was received with loud cheers.

"The drawing was then proceeded with and the result is announced elsewhere."

No connection with the Denison, Wagley & Lockart, or any other similar enterprise.

Tickets $3 00 each, and a liberal discount on orders for a greater numbrr. RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED. Must have the confidence of the community in which they live. Send for circular. References—Dunn, Bardow & Co.'s Reference Book, found in all banks.

T. W. HOUSE, Treasurer,
Address J. E. FOSTER, Manager,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FEBRUARY.

CONSUMPTIVES, TAKE NOTICE.—Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

feb2—deod1m

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

DR. W. M. MARVIN.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that he has opened a Dispensary in Austell Block, where patients can get reliable treatment for all diseases. Particular attention paid to all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh. The above diseases treated by inhalation.

The Doctor treats all diseases of long standing, such as Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Loss of Voice, Wakefulness, Fever Sores, Rheumatism, Goitre, Neuralgia, Tumors Chronic Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Biliousness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus' Dance, etc.

Electricity applied in cases weere it is required. The Doctor is permanently located and persons who have been under the treatment of other physicians and have not been cured, are invited to call, as I treat all curable diseases, and cures guaranteed, or no pay. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate, and consultation free. Dispensary and consultation room No. 20 Decatur street. Office hours from 9 A. M. 7 P. M. feb19—d&ewly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE.

Incorporated in 1849 with authority to confer degrees and endowed by the State of Maryland in 1860. The College is beautifully situated in a grove, within the city limits, on a lofty eminence that commands a view of the country, the city, and river and bay for many miles. The College has a good library, chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinets of minerals, medals, coins, gems, &c., and the course of instruction is thorough. Board and tuition $250 per annum. N. C. BROOKS, LL. D., President.

TEAS—The cheapest in the world. Importers' prices—Largest company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade cordially increasing—Agents wanted every where—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

DOLLARS

TO THE AMOUNT OF TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE 27TH FEBRUARY BY THE PUBIC LIBRARY OF KY., UPON THE OCCASION OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT.

Drawing Certain or Money Refunded

One Grand Cash Gift.....	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift.....	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift.....	75,000
One Grand Cash Gift.....	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift.....	25,000
5 Cash Gifts, $20,000 each,	100,000
10 Cash Gifts, 14,000 each,	140,000
15 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each,	150,000
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each,	100,000
25 Cash Gifts, 4,000 each,	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 3,000 each,	90,000
50 Cash Gifts, 2,000 each,	100,000
100 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each,	100,000
240 Cash Gifts, 500 each,	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each,	950,000
Whole Tickets $50, Halves $25. Tenth or each Coupon, $5, Eleven Whole Tickets, $500.	

For Tickets, or information, address
THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager,
Louisville, Ky.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

Death of Governor Bramlette—Action of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27th.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, Jan. 16, 1875, it was resolved that C. M. Briggs, Esq., who under the late Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette was the real business manager of the gift concerts already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the affairs of the fifth and last gift concert, and that the drawing announced for February 27, 1875, shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day without any further postponement or delay on any account whatever.

R. T. BURRETT, President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.

Hereafter all communications relating to the 5th Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the drawing shall come off February 27th or that every dollar paid for tickets shall be returned.

C. M. BRIGGS,
Agent and Manager,
Room 4 Public Library Building,
Louisville, Kentucky.

Tickets for sale by J. H. JONES & CO., at Phillips & Crew's, Atlanta, Ga.

HUSBAND'S
Calcined Magnesia

Is free from unpleasant tastes, or roughness to the touch or palate. In one-third the dose of common magnesia it relieves Sick-Headache, Sour-Stomach, Costiveness, and other diseases of the stomach and bowels. The World's Fair Medal and four First Premium Silver Medals awarded it as the best in market. For sale by druggists and country store keepers, and by T. J. HUSBAND, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: *Systematic.*—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 Cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (*ninth seventh edition*), containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK.

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"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, etc. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's. Philadelphia. feb5—d&wtf

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Marriage Guide. A Private Counselor in the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system; with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house.

It contains the experience and advice of a physician whose reputation is world-wide, and should be in the hands of every male and female throughout the entire globe. It embraces everything on the subject of the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address *Dr. Butts' Dispensary*, No. 12 N. Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the numerous quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any secret medicine, person Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts occupies a double house of twenty-seven rooms; is indorsed by some of the most eminent medical professors of this country and Europe, and can be consulted personally or by mail, on the diseases of the sexual system. Office and parlors, No. 12 North Eighth street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

jan27, '75—d&wly

CENTRAL HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PLEASANT rooms, and the table supplied with the best the market affords Charges moderate.

SOAP WORKS.

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STEAM SOAP WORKS,

JOHN T. MEREDITH, - - - - Chemist.

J. W. FEARS, - - - - - - Manager.

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$25 GOLD!

FOR THE GREATEST NUMBER OF BOXES OF OUR GOODS

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feb9—dtf

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DR. CALHOUN'S LIVER PILLS.

I AM engaged in the manufacture of the Celebrated Family Medicine, known as the Calhoun Liver and Anti-Bilious Pills, under the supervision and assistance of Dr. Calhoun himself. This Pill has been in use for the last 35 years, and has taken precedence over all other Family preparations by all that have used them. Thousands would certify to their great value if necessary. One fact should supercede any amount of certificates, and that fact is this: Dr. Calhoun has been physician to the Fulton County Prison for over seven years, when the number of prisoners ranged from 20 to 70, laboring under all the diseases incidental to this climate. With but few exceptions they have all been treated with this Pill, and astonishing to say during that long period not a solitary death occurred under his treatment. This fact is worth any amount of testimonials.

I am now prepared to fill orders from druggists, merchants and others. All orders sent me shall receive prompt attention. There is no type of *FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, RHEUMATISM, CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUSNESS* and *SICK HEADACHE*, or other diseases of a Southern climate, but yield readily to this preparation.

For sale by all druggists.

Price 50 cents a box.

None genuine unless it bears the signature of N. C. Williams and picture of Dr. Calhoun. Address N. C. WILLIAMS,

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Manufactory No. 118, corner Washington and Peters sts., Atlanta, Ga. may14—dif

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Cures all Private Diseases without the use of mercury. Charges reasonable. Guarantees to cure all forms of "Spermatorrhœa," or "Seminal Weakness" in from 2 to 7 weeks' time. Office No. 619 North Fifth Street, bet. Washington ave. & Carr, St. Louis, Mo. Established in St. Louis in 1857.

Dr. B.'s "Treatise on Special Diseases" which fully explains the nature, causes, symptoms, etc., of "Spermatorrhœa," or "Seminal Weakness," Syphilis and Gonorrhœa. Information on other delicate subjects, sent FREE in sealed Envelope.

an23—d&ewlm

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Dr. S. B. COLLINS, LaPorte, Ind.

B. M. WOOLLEY, Sole Agent Southern States, Atlanta, Georgia.

☞ All first orders from the South for Medicine should be forwarded through him. Office in Park Medical Institute, corner Broad and Mitchell streets, Atlanta, Georgia. jan24—deod&wtf

ALL DISEASES, ACUTE AND CHRONIC, of children and adults, males and females, prescribed for by DR. W. T. PARK, at his Medical Institute and Dispensary, corner Broad and Mitchell streets, up-stairs, entrance on east Broad. Purest, best, most concentrated and palatable medicines always on hand, prepared by Dr. Park himself, for his patients only. The indigent poor of the city provided for gratuitously, they paying for the medicine only. Medical advice and medicine specially adapted to each case, forwarded to any one who can be reached by express or mail, (express preferred) on receipt of full history of case, present state of health, condition of bowels, etc., and five dollars. Address all communications and send all money to Dr. W. T. PARK, P. O. Box No. 188, Atlanta, Georgia.

jan24—d1awsun3m&wsun

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,

Nos. 9 & 11 Nassau St., New York. Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also, for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and other received. ja8—deodly

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LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK IN THE SOUTH,

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PREMIUMS FOR 1875.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING FERTILIZERS TO THE PUBLIC:

Etiwan Dissolved Bone, Etiwan Guano,
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Flour of Raw Bone—Pure,
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Kainit, from Germany,
Peruvian Guano,
Best Alabama Lime,
Hayward's Compound,
Sulphate of Ammonia,
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Send for terms & price lists & conditions of premiums

ETIWAN DISSOLVED, which is the very *highest grade* of acid Phosphate, or Superphosphate of Lime, now offered to the public, is the cheapest and most valuable Commercial Fertilizer to be had in this or any other market, and when composted with cotton seed, stable manure, etc., gives the farmer the most reliable crop food to be found and its great economy cannot be question. Early orders solicited.

We advise the planting of a half crop of cotton. Make soil rich, and we promise a high price for next November. Make your provisions at independent, and sell your cotton when you get ready. Very respectfully,

MARK W. JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & CO.
Dealers in Seeds, Implements, Buggies, Carriages, Wagons and Machinery.

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W. A. HAYGOOD,
(SUCCESSOR TO S. S. KENDRICK & SONS) DEALER IN
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Curtains,
Lambrequins, Shades and Upholstery Goods.

I WILL sell the same line of goods at especially low prices during the next thirty days, to make room for my spring stock. Orders from a distance will meet prompt attention. W. A. HAYGOOD,
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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
Military, Regalia, Church and Theatrical Goods.
VOLUNTEER COMPANIES AND REGIMENTS,
SUPPLIED WITH ALL ARTICLES NEEDED FOR THEIR EQUIPMENT.
☞ Mail orders and inquiries shall have prompt attention.
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Soluble Pacific Guano,
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COMPOUND ACID PHOSPHATE,
For Composting with Cotton Seed.

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